INSURANCE

No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 83.- BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA BREAKS SALT LAW.

His Son And Lieutenants Arrested.

MAHARASHTRA VOLUNTEERS BEGIN CAMPAIGN AT JUHU.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL FOR NATION-WIDE MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Rigorous Social Boycott Of Officials In Dandi.

BON-FIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES AT JUHU.

Mahatma Gandhi with his band of volunteers proceeded at 6 on Sunday morning for bath in the sea with a view to breaking the salt laws. He and his party picked up salt lying on the sea-shore.

Mrs. Naidu hailed Mahatmaji and called him "Law Breaker."

After breaking the Salt Law, the Mahatma issued a statement, in which he advised workers to manufacture salt henceforth wherever it is convenient to do so and to instruct villagers to do likewise.

In Bombay Suburbs the Maharashtra volunteers broke salt laws at Juhu, at a place selected near the Juhu aerodrome. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

Mahatmaji's son Ramdas, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Durbar Gopaldas and other prominent lieutenants of Gandhiji have been arrested for breaking the Salt Laws. Mr. Kothari has been sentenced and marched to Sabarmati Jail. Mr. Ashabhai, leader of Ras, has been sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Contraband Salt in Satyagrahi Camps at various places have been confiscated. In Bengal the Revenue Salt Officers kicked the pans in the Satyagraha Camp and then ordered the confiscation of Salt.

(From Our Special Representative)
DANDI CAMP, April 6.

True to his word, Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Laws this morning in the presence of nearly a thousand visitors who have come to Dandi to witness the great "battle".

A NEW CHAPTER.

By picking up a pinch of contraband salt Gandhiji has to-day opened a new chapter in the political history of this country. All misgivings and speculations regarding the possibility of his arrest were laid at rest, at least temporarily, when people saw that familiar smiling face lit with the glory of victory. The ceremonial was quickly performed in an atmosphere which was almost electrically charged. Those of the spectators who expected sensational developments must have been a little disappointed by the prosaic manner in which the whole thing was finished.

OFFICIALS AS AMUSED SPECTATORS.

Government officials posted at Dandi watched the ceremonial more as amused spectators than as the custodians of law in this country. Over 200 people defied the Salt Laws openly.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Abbas Tyabji and his family were prominent among the visitors. The whole day the Satyagrahi volunteers have been engaged in gathering salt on the sea coast and manufacturing it by means of heating.

600 VOLUNTEERS BREAK THE LAWS.

The campaign of civil disobedience in respect of salt laws has at once come into full swing in the whole of Jalalpur Taluka. Over 600 volunteers broke the law at several centres in the Talnka. In the village Ata which is only five miles from Dandi, no less than twenty-five maunds of contraband salt was collected by Satyagrahi volunteers from the river-bed. Over five maunds was gathered at Matvad. All this contraband salt was brought in carts to Satyagraha Camps where it was distributed free to people. The Salt Revenue officers who were closely watching all this did not raise their little finger against this violation of law. Lots of children are sauntering in the dry riverbed playfully gathering salt.

The propaganda encouraging a complete social boycott of the Government servants is increasing every hour. Here and in villages round about, these officials have been completely boycotted. They have to pitch their tents in segregated areas far removed from common humanity.

"NO WATER FOR YOU."

In places where drinking water is kept for the convenience of passers-by, big posters have been fixed asking the villagers not to give water to Government servants under any circumstances. Villagers are warned against giving water even to the horses of these servants on the ground that the water is contaminated by the touch of these animals which constantly live in "bad" company. These poor officials have to lead an isolated life in neglected corners.

SATYAGRAHA CAMP RAIDED.

While writing this dispatch, reliable information has reached me that at Ata armed police raided the Satyagraha Camp and forcibly removed the contraband salt that was deposited there. Satyagrahi volunteers who were on the spot did not offer even the slightest resistance. Their conduct on the occasion was exemplary. This raid throws a flood of light on the line of action which Government has made up its mind to take. More sensational developments are expected almost every moment.

Mrs. Sarojini To Lead Third Batch.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi has ordered Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to lead the third batch of Satyagrahis in Jalalpur.

GANDHI'S SON ARRESTED

—:o:—

Along With Four Others.

SURAT, April 6.

Bardoli and Chorayashi Volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi with 32 Satyagrahis commenced gathering salt this morning at Bhimraj sea-coast, eight miles off Surat, this morning.

They gathered about 55 mds. and Mr. Ramdas Gandhi wrote a letter to Mr. Bhikaji Rustomji, Patel of Khajad saying that 322 volunteers had prepared salt in his locality.

At 11 a. m. to-day a party of Police consisting of Khan Fahadur Kothawala, Inspector Roshan Beg with five armed Police constables and six armed with walking sticks, appeared on the spot and arrested Sjts. Ramdas Gandhi, Kheshavbhai Ganeshji Patel, Chimanlal Bhatt and Bhimbhai Vashi.

Other Volunteers are preparing salt. The arrested Satyagrahis were brought to Surat.—Free Press.

THE JOVIAL LAW BREAKER
Gandhiji As Contrabandist.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)
CAMP DANDI.

Exactly at the stroke of 6-30 this morning Gandhiji and his companions publicly carried away contraband salt deposited on the sea coast, thus breaking the salt laws of Government. It was an exceedingly imposing ceremony. As usual the Satyagrahis woke up at three and said their morning prayers at four. At prayer time Gandhiji announced the programme of the day.

PERFECT NON-VIOLENCE.

He asked his companions to have perfect faith in non-violence and never to depart from that faith under any circumstances. In case he was arrested, he said, Mr. Abbas Tyabji would lead the batch of Satyagrahis. Abbas would be followed by Sarojini Naidu. Explaining Mrs. Naidu's attitude Gandhiji remarked that although at first she was not in complete agreement with him as regards the present campaign of Civil Disobedience, at his request she had willingly undertaken to take active part in breaking the salt laws.

In case Mrs. Naidu was arrested, the original order would be adhered to. Gandhiji then advised his volunteers to remain pure in their thoughts words and deeds. Then he prescribed diet for Sat-

(Continued on Page 7.)

..FOR OTHER SATYAGRAHA NEWS.

—:o:—

(See pages 7, 8, and 12.)

INDIA'S JOVIAL LAW-BREAKER.

Mahatmaji who picked the first pinch of Salt at Dandi as a signal for a mass civil disobedience all over the country.

REDEEM PLEDGE OF JANUARY 26.
Congress President's Appeal.

The following statement has been issued by Jawaharlal Nehru, President, National Congress:—

"The All-India Congress Committee left it to Mahatma Gandhi to give the signal to the country to start civil disobedience. Gandhiji has given that signal andhas announced that Satyagraha may be started in different provinces from April 8th. Provincial Congress Committees are therefore at liberty to go ahead from that date onwards and I call upon them to begin Satyagtaha in such areas as they may have selected on the 8th or any date suitable to them in the national week. With full faith in our cause we go ahead to redeem the pledge we took on January 26th. By that pledge of independence we shall stand, come what may. Let each one of us young or old, man or woman who cares for the freedom of our motherland and her suffering children throw in his lot with the soldiers of freedom and may the faith and courage of our people stand the great ordeal and out of their sacrifice emerge the India of our dreams."

MANILAL KOTHARI SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Marched To Sabarmati Jail.

BOMBAY, April 6.

A telephone message from Viramgam states that Mr. Manilal Kothari accompanied by a party of 55 volunteers, carrying five pounds of salt each, arrived at Viramgam this noon.

Mr. Kothari and party were arrested on the station platform by the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who also seized the entire quantity of salt in their possession.—A. P.

MANILAL KOTHARI SENTENCED.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 6.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was placed before the Magistrate at Viramgam on a charge under Section 47-C of the Salt Act of 1890 and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Kothari refused to pay the fine. He was conveyed to Sabarmati Jail.

The cases against the other arrested volunteers are expected to be taken up on Monday.—A. P.

GOPALDAS & TALATI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Ashabhai Jailed For 2 Years.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 6.

Darbar Gopaldas and Sjt. Gokaldas Talati, who led the first batch of volunteers at Badalpur this morning, were arrested at 10 a.m.

The prosecution was under Section 177, I. P. C., and 47, Salt Act. Sjts. Raojibhai Manibhai and Ambalal Bajibhai, both leading workers, were also arrested.

All are being tried at Borsad Mr. Ashabhai, leader of Ras, was arrested yesterday and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. There is complete hartal here.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

—:o:—

Mere Sympathy Not Enough.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Non-Violence, India's Message To The World.

On the eve of inaugurating his campaign Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following message to the American people for publication in newspapers in U. S. A., at the request of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, correspondent in India of the Eastern News and Press Agency of New York:

I know I have countless friends in America who are in deep sympathy with this struggle but mere sympathy will avail me nothing. What is wanted is concrete expression of public opinion in favour of India's inherent right to independence and complete approval of the absolutely non-violent means adopted by the Indian National Congress. In all humility but in perfect truth I claim that if we attain our end through non-violent means India will have delivered a message for the world.

MAHARASHTRA VOLUNTEERS BREAK SALT LAWS.

Site Near Jehu Aerodrome Selected For Operations

POLICEMEN CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE.

A batch of five Satyagrahis inaugurated the campaign of defiance of Salt Laws at Vile Parle, on Sunday morning.

An Old Aluminium Factory at Ghodbunder Road has been converted by the Suburban Satyagraha Committee into a "Swaraj Camp," where 75 volunteers are encamped ready to offer "Sattyagraha" at the bidding of Sjt. Jamanlal Bajaj who is directing activities. A huge tricoloured national flag flies over the camp which is surrounded by small tents and "mandaps" which afford shelter to Satyagrahis who have come from Poona and the Suburban districts.

BEAUTIFUL SITE.

Ten-minutes walk from the railway station along Ghodbunder Road brings one to the Camp. A stretch of dry land, a profuse growth of palm trees and ultimately the Juh uSea Face form the back ground to the camp. The Satyagraha Committee could not have selected a more beautiful and picturesque site for inaugurating a movement of such importance.

MINIATURE SALT PANS.

Entering the main gate which is closely guarded by volunteers in khaddar uniforms, one witnesses an interesting spectacle. A dozen miniature Salt pans have been specially built with lime and cement. The bringing of water from the sea and manufacturing salt in these pans constitute an offence which the Satyagrahis intend to commit in defiance of the salt Laws.

THEY FETCH WATER.

Exactly at 6 a.m. a batch of five Satyagrahis set out from the camp to fetch salt water with a view of manufacturing salt. A crowd of over 3,000 watched the march of these Satyagrahis as they wonded their way with buckets towards the sea. The original plan was to fetch water from the Juhu Sea Face, but the organisers seeing that water was available at a distance of less than two furlongs, selected that spot.

MAKING SALT.

The Satyagrahis were engaged in the task of carrying salt water from the pond to the pans for about an hour during which time over fifty buckets full of water were brought into the camp. The water was poured into big pots and heated. The heated water was then poured into the pans and allowed to dry.

When these interesting operations were in progess not a single soul appeared on the scene to vindicate the majesty of law. Two policemen who were on duty at the junction appeared to watch the process with feelings of curiosity and amusement. "Salt Laws are a dead letter" said some of those present there.

Tremendous crowds were attracted to Vile Parle from early morning to witness the operations. Every train steaming into the suburb brought hundreds of visitors bound for the scene of Satyagraha. Many motor cars were parked all along the Ghodbunder Road.

At the appointed time the first batch of volunteers set out on there mission of fetching salt water. This batch was led by Sjt. Kishoreial Mushruwalla former Vice-Chancellor of the Gujerat Vidyapith. Other members of this group were Prof. R. V. Rubade, Sjt. V. M. More, Sjt. S. M. Khambate (all from Maharashtra) and Mr. Rustomji D. Baliwalla, a Parsi youth.

As soon as the volunteers reached the scene of Satyagraha Seth Jamnalalji said that expert advice showed that water gathered in ditches was more suitable for salt manufacture.

The Suburban Satyagraha Committee are enrolling volunteers and they have so far registered more than a 100 names of whom 75 are living in the camp.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

—:o:—

Fitting End To Ville Parle Satyagraha.

A huge bonfire of foreign clothes was held in the Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle, on Sunday evening which gave a fitting termination to the day's activities. In the evening Congress volunteers went round and collected large quantity of foreign clothes including caps, ties, collars, shirts and

(Continued on page 7.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 5.

Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh
Vita, Woollett, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 6th.

Jugo Slaviya, Nilgeria, Calais.
Dranchenfels, Muller, Hampurg
Gamaria, Lawson, Rangoon.
Heimei Maru, Kuran, Bhavnagar
Tokushima Maru, Asaki Kobe.
Tasmania Maru, Mitsui, Kobe.
City of Venice, Lee, Karachi

April 5.

LOADING.

Steamer Benlomond for Rangoon

Steamer Jalavihar for Tuticorin

S S Castalia:—The G T Company's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 4 saloon and 3 deck passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 94 saloon and 18 deck passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S Jugo-Slaviya:—The J Y Coy's steamer Jugo-Slaviya sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calais, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gamaria, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Tasmania Maru:—The O K steamer Tasmania Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Takushima Maru:—The J Y K steamer Tokushima Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Heimei Maru:—The J. C Mooljl steamer Heimei Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bhawnagar, with sam bottom cargo.

S S City of Venice:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Venice, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Morea for London:—195 cwts mowra meal 8000 cwts linseed Strauss & Co. 411 swts coffee, Thos Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles:—2310 cwts ground nuts, E Virjl & Co.; 17 cwts crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd. 26 bales cow hides, L Abraham & Sons.

For Antwerp:—29 cwts gum Arabic N Mooljl & Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Ratni & Co.

For Ghent:—275 bales cotton raw, Ratni & Co.

SS City of Venice for Dunkirk.—600 bales Cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Kondekirk for Ghent:—11 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1013 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—722 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co. 94 bales cotton thread waste V A Sane. 1200 cwt ground nut oil cakes R J Daver

For Manchester:—23 bales cotton yarn waste, National Transport Co.

SS Domala for Havre:—125 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey and Ld.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw, K Narandas.

SS City of Newcastle for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

SS Tokushima Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, K M Vathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, J K. Kaisha & Ld. 2 bales cotton raw, Khnaria and Co.

For Nagoya:—400 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha & Ld.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton K Kaisha Ld

S S Tasmania Maru for Moji:—00 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha d.

For Nagoya:—400 bales cotton aw J K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotn raw J K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton aw. G K Kaisha Ld.

For Nagasaka:—100 bales cotn raw. Volkart Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—00 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha d.

IMPORTS.

S S Domala. Agents M M & Co.: From London:—25 bags Peas, 6 bags gum, 72 cases vinegar, 27 ases spirits, 161 cases Limejuice 0 cases Sausages, 176 cases paper 31 cases medicine 220 cases Gin, 0 cases rum 247 cases wines, 159 ases milk, 50 cases polish, 315 cases eer 185 cases whiskey, 34 cases Stores, 17 cases preserves, 224 ases fruits, 46 cases jears, 25 cases ordials 50 cases newspaper, 40 egs Lub. grease, 92 drum Lub oil 10 drums chemicals, 791 drums aint, 56 drums colours 20 kegs ed, 50 kegs cement, 50 bags dexine, 1313 nos. jars, 200 box kippers, 120 tin glue, 58 cases prawns 00 pces plates, 52 bdles brassware

From Bordeaux:—285 cases randy, 12 cases wine 13 cases reserves.

From Middlesbro:—8360 bags hemicals ,23 bags salt, 170 bdles teel chemicals 915 bdles steel ngles, 418 bdles steel joists, 150 dles steel rounds 135 bdles steel lates, 4822 bdles steel sheets; 5451 dles steel galvd sheet, 293 bdles teel squares.

From Antwerp:—321 bdles steel ops, 4210 bdles steel bar, 142 les steel plates, 152 bdles steel ots, 322 bdls steel channer, 755 les steel rods, 153 bdles steel ngles, 431 bdles nail, 100 bdles re, 428 bdes bolts 251 bdles pipes 39 cases glassware, 19 cases syrup. 2 cases Pins 100 kegs chemicals.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 5.

Receipts for week ending 3rd April

	1930 Bales.	1929 Bales.
Bengal	4396	9617
Oomras	50273	102640
Dholleras	9360	6360
Broach	14987	13693
Southerns	1092	7782
Persians		279
Americans		66
Egyptians	117	
E. Africans	3838	5021
Other sorts		
Total	83863	145463

Exports for week ending 3rd April.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	3105
Continent	17497
China	7003
Japan	28983
Coast Ports	1955
Total	58543

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	10430
China, Japan & Coast Ports	58337
Total	68817

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd April

	1929-30	1928-29.
	2629902	2333082

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd Apr.

	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	59893	39702
Continent	482003	495656
China	243738	168236
Japan	773971	873808
Coast Ports	13467	13048
U. S. A.	23094	14206
Total	1606171	1604746

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 3rd April 1930	63,836
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 3rd April 1930	538,623
Same period last year	358,058
Estimated stock of raw coton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd April 1930	1,246,638
Same time last year	1,24,956

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

—:o:—

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st March 1930:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
	Rs.
Reserve & Contingency Fund	93,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	13,93,69,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,13,15,000
	18,67,84,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,82,05,000
Loan on Government and other authorised securities	2,46,19,000
Bills Discounted	82,32,000
Lands & Buildings	1,05,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,79,02,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	7,72,21,000
	18,67,84,000

STERING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices £ sh. d.
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 per cent 1933 Notes)	97 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	79 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 13 9
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935|45)	94 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 14 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
French 5 per cent Rentes	20 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	116 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 3 9
India 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Stock	64 10 0
India 4 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950|55)	87 0 0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	55 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord).	0 1 3
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	5 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 per cent Deb.	85 10 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934|48	100 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	99 10 0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929|47)	103 0 0

Remarks:— 'Andhra Valley ex-div £3\|15.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 4.

The improvement reported in the Yarn Market in our last has been well maintained and during the week the undertone in Indian Yarns has remained fairly steady. There has been more confidence found amongst the dealers than in the last several months and passing of the Tariff Bill has poured as it were a new life amongst our Mills all of whom seem to be more enthusiastic and are very hopeful of the future. On the whole trade has been showing gradual signs of improvement and with very steady cotton prices the outlook in the near future seems to be more encouraging than before. Enquiries have increased from all quarters and although many of the offers received are yet too low there has been more actual business done during the week and the turnover has been satisfactory. Some of the Mills have been quoting higher prices than before and some of the keen buyers have been compelled to raise their limits and it seems quite possible that if cotton prices remain firm during the next few days some more sales in several counts of yarns will be arranged by our Mills. It is to be noted however that the demands consist more in coarse counts than in finer counts at the moment.

English Yarns:—These are neglected at present and prices are going down inspite of firm cotton prices and due to absence of satisfactory demand. Therefore forward business has been negligible.

Japanese Yarns:—Prices have remained fairly steady with a limited offtake and dealers have been buying in small lots. Forward business is small.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—It seems as if the worst is about over and whilst there are yet some stocks on account of defaulters, however, on the market, the quantities are small and it is believed that once these goods go into liquidation there will be gradual improvement in this class of Yarns in the next few weeks. The undertone seems to be fairly healthy at the moment and enquiries have increased.

Indian Yarns:—The Tariff Bill has been received in all quarters with a sense of great relief to our Great National Industry and various hopes have been entertained of early revival in the Textiles Trade. With Cotton fairly steady at or about this level we are let to believe that improvement in demand in the next few weeks is bound to come and further sales will be arranged by the Mills both in Yarns and Cloths at no distant date.

BELGIAN TEXTILE TRADE.

—:o:—

Quiet Condition.

Business in the Belgian cotton industry during the past month has been very quiet. The price now quoted for yarn is approximately Frs. 22.25 per Kilo. compared with Frs. 21.75 on March 8th.

FRENCH TEXTILE TRADE.

—:o:—

Buyers Place Orders.

On the Havre raw cotton market American cotton is quoted at Frs. 526, compared with Frs. 485 on March 8th. Reports from Lille regarding business in cotton and yarn state that the firmness of prices for the raw material has encouraged buyers to place orders which had been held in abeyance. Prices consequently have been fairly steady. Quotations for Piece-goods also have displayed steadiness, but business has been confined to small current requirements.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 5.

May	16.50
July	16.53
October	15.76
December	15.65
January	15.95
Middling Spot	16.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 5.

May	16.19
July	16.25
Middling Spot	16.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. port 12,000 bales.
Day's Expodts to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Export to the Continen 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

	Opening	Closing
April		8.38
May	8.37	8.41
June		8.41
July	8.40	8.43
August		8.41
September		8.39
October	8.34	8.37
November		8.37
January	8.38	8.40
December		8.38
February		8.42
March		8.45
April		8.47
Middling Spot		8.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales. on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpol April 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.95
Scinde Fine	5.20
Scinde, Superfine	5.45
Bengal, Good	4.70
Bengal Fully Good	4.95
Bengal Fine	5.20
Oomra Good	5.25
Oomra Fully Good	5.55
Oomra Fine	5.85
Broach Fully Good	6.25
Broach Fine	6.50
Broach Superfine	6.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpol April 5.

May	13.30
July	13.32
November	13.25
December	13.34
January	13.35
March	13.50
Sakellaridis	1405

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb Cargoes 38/9 April Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb Cargoes, 83/9 April Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 40/6 Afloat, Sellers.
Wheat, Choice, White Karachi Parcels 41/6 May/June. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 5.

Java Sugar ,Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, Apl/May 10 per cwt.
July/Sept. 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
Oct/Dec. 10/6 per cwt.
C & F Bombay, Apl/May 10/1 per cwt.
C and F Karachi, Apl/May 10/1 per cwt.

LONDON DISSCOUNT RATES

London, March 5.

Interest Day to Loans 1-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 month 2-5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

BAR GOLD.

London, March 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL.

—:o:—

Resigns From Assembly.

LAHORE, April 6.

Dewan Chaman Lal has sent in his resignation of his seat in the Legislative Assembly to the Viceroy.—Free Press.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 5.

Demand Bills 486.28

LONDON RUBBER.

London April 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb. spot 7-9/16d Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton £8 16-3 Apl/May Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton £16-0-0 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent), ton, £16-10-0 Apl/May. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton £19-5-0 Apl/May Nominal.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton £19-5-0 May/June Nominal.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, Ton £18-2-6 Ap/May Sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London), ton £20-10-0 Apl/May quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 5.

Linseed Oil, Naked London cwt 38/9 May/August sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked London cwt 38/3 Sep/Dec. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (Quality No. 1), Spot 10-1/8.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

—:o:—

No Accumulation Of Long Interest

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Bombay, April 4.

AMERICANS

During the week under review except one day when there was some long liquidation, Cotton prices every day attained new high levels and finally show a rise of about 5 dollars per bale. There was considerable improvement in the demand and the scarcity of desirable cotton is having its effect. Shorts are covering freely and trade is taking more interest. statements Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co.

The co-ops who carried a fairly large line of long interest, which once threatened the market during the last decline and several Bears believed that the holdings of future contracts would have been liquidated under compulsion. However, the S O S issued by the Cooperative Associations was picked up by the Federal Farm Board which hurried to the scene and rescued them. Paper Cotton was taken up by big cotton firms and all losses on these speculative purchases were guaranteed. It is this long interest which once threatened Cotton prices is now having its true effect and deliveries are demanded. The shorts being alive to the dangers of carrying unprotected short interest are paying present prices. The market is expected to watch carefully the attitude of operators and the action of old crop. Of course, recent covering is said to have weakened the situation to some extent and while some operators are feeling shy to remain long, the fact remains that oversold and overbought conditions are relative and while we believe that some of the short interest is covered, we point out that there is no accumulation of long interest.

With the return of confidence in values and steadily advancing prices, demand for cloth and yarn is showing clear signs of improvement. So far the demand is not brisk and the attention is not drawn towards it, the steady buying by spinners clearly justifies existence of normal conditions.

As regards to the progress of the new American Cotton crop the weather during the week was rather discouraging in some parts of U. S. Cotton Belt. Owing to light frost in the South the progress was poor and the Eastern half shows poor germination and loss of seed. Such adverse factors are not unlikely and while we do not lay more stress on them as still there is time to get rid of adverse factors. The acreage question still remains unsolved. It is said that the present advance might defeat the endeavour to reduce the acreage to some extent. Large talks of 15 and 20 per reduction in acreage and the propaganda started to reduce the acreage to 40,000,000 acres were believed never to meet with a success. Of course, low prices and less demand of cotton had moral effect and nothing beyond a moderate reduction was anticipated. The present outlook averages a total reduction of about 7 per cent still depending on weather possibilities.

BOMBAY.

During the week under review, our market was reluctant to follow the advancing trend of American cotton prices. The active speculative Broach contract is passing through actual deliveries of cotton and with option business out of the way, trading has narrowed. The market has ignored two important developments.

Cotton Tariff Bill as atlast become a low and indicates better future for our textile industry. In these days of trade depressions where five per cent profits on investments are difficult, an additional protection of about 9 per cent granted to the mill industry is considered satisfactory. It will take some time before the actual effect of this is felt, yet the stability which it has restored must have its due effect.

Another important development was the reduction in the Bank Rate to 6 p. c. Cheapness of money must have favourable effect on the values of raw products and to some extent it is likely to encourage demand for cotton goods.

We see no reason to change our opinion and prefer purchases on all weak markets.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 5.

Silver.—Market is dull.

Spot	19-3/8
Forward	19 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 5.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.37 7/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.11 3/4
T.T London on Brussels	34.80
T.T London on Madrid	39.01
T.T. London on Milan	92.78
TT. London on Berne	25.11
T.T London on Paris	124.29
T.T Lodon on Prague	164.27

(Continued from Column 7.)

The production, superbly directed by Donald Crisp, rises at times to the dignity of great drama, and the featured players including Phyllis Haver, Julia Faye appeared to excellent advantage. The fascinating period of Napoleonic rule in France is the background of one of the best pictures in which Mr. La Rocque has been seen since he became a star. The star is seen as an ambitious country boy whose sole desire is to attach himself to the Emperor's guard.

THE CAPITOL.

"Madame X" perhaps the stage's greatest drama of mother love and, incidentally, credited with being the first "court-room" drama in history, has come to the talking screen, a rejuvenated and certainly much more interesting drama than in its older form. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's all-talking version of the famous old play, with Ruth Chatterton in the title role and Lionel Barrymore as the director, presents an older drama in a very glamorous new dress. It retains all the drama that made the original practically a classic of the stage, but it presents it in the new, swiftly moving structure of the screen. It is, literally, a blend between the style of the silent drama and the stage—its tempo that of the silent picture with its rapid action and kaleidoscopic changes of locale. The dialogue, too, is different shortened and concentrated to match the action. It is in effect a concentrated essence of drama. Ruth Chatterton, as the ill-fated heroine, is superb. Rising to the heights of dramatic emotion and the depths of despair by turn, she gives a performance that is literally a revelation as to what can be done by an artist with this new medium of the screen, and Lionel Barrymore's deft direction of every scene is echoed in the subtle little influences that fairly grip the audience. The cast also includes Lewis Stone and Raymond Hackett.

THE RIALTO

"Four Walls" do not a prison make—but the screen vehicle of that title which opened yesterday at the Rialto Cinema Lamington Road, furnishes John Gilbert with one of the best starring stories of the year. The picture is a story of regeneration and opens with Gilbert playing the role of a young gangster leader who shoots a man in a gang fight in a New York City night club. The leader is sent to prison for four years. While in the Sing Sing penitentiary, he comes to realise the sordidness and worthlessness of the life he had formerly led and on his release four years later resolves to cut loose from the gangster life and "go straight." His mother (Vera Gordon) and the girl who truly loves him (Carmel Myers) make a great rejoicing over his release. The ex-convict finds that his lieutenant, Monk, has taken over both his gang and his girl during his absence. The girl, Joan Crawford resolves to get Jack back into his former life but Gilbert declares that he is finished with her. To spite him, she gets engaged to monk during a party. A rival gang raids the party and Gilbert escapes with Joan to the st. The denouement o. the picture is in keeping with the rest of the plot.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Adventures In Africa Filmed.

Under the title of "The Four Feathers," one of the greatest motion pictures ever filmed comes to the Excelsior Theatre for the ensuing week. It was produced by the maker of "Chang", and is said to be better than that film and bigger than "Beau Geste." In many respects it is a combination of the two, and deals with a young officer who is a coward and who receives white feathers, symbols of shameful cowardice, from his comrades in arms. Instead of following out the edict implied by the four feathers, namely committing suicide, the officer, played by Richard Arlen, swears he will make them retract their feathers. And so he betakes himself to the African Sudan and there stages the most exciting come-back ever witnessed of a character in print or celluloid. Through slashing combat with the wild Fuzzy Wuzzy tribesmen and through the yawning gates of death in the desert and jungle, he finally effects the rescue of his fellow fighters. There are jungle scenes actually taken at great risk in Africa which will keep the audience gasping for breath, and the whole is a mighty spectacle in which five thousand men and women and seven thousand wild animals take part. The programme will also include the latest issue of Fox Movietone News, which contains interesting items from all over the world.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

In addition to the usual film programme, there will be an added attraction at several performances at the Empire Theatre during the week end by the appearance of Delia Vivienne, Billy Shenton and the Girls of the Piccadilly Revue Company who, with the assistance of the Piccadilly Revellers Gold Band will give a cabaret show lasting about an hour. These special shows will be put on at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday and at the same time and also 10 p.m. on Sunday. The principal film of the week will be "Gateway of the Moon," a romance of unusual beauty taken against the wild background of a South American jungle, with Dolores Del Rio playing the leading role. The story itself is said to contain every element of drama that goes toward making a superlative entertainment. Suspense, mystery and even humour abound in plentiful measure, and the backgrounds promise many new and startling glimpses of country never filmed before. Additional films will be screened when the cabaret is not in the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Langton-Hudson Piccadilly Revue Company give their concluding show at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night when they will present a request programme selected from the season's repertoire. Their stay in Bombay actually ends with the special cabaret shows at the Empire on Sunday and they proceed to Poona for a season at the West End on Monday. The film programme at the Opera House during the week will feature a powerful romance of the great steel industry titled "Steel Preferred." Gigantic of theme and startling in its realism the story deals with a young steel worker who is ambitious and who rises from the post of a common helper to a position of prominence in the mill. The scenes for the greater part are located in a steel mill, and they are so realistic that one fancies one's self to be in the mill rather than in a theatre. Essentially, it is a drama, with Vera Reynolds, William Boyd and Charlie Murray in the leading roles, but there is abundance of relishable comedy which stands out in striking relief.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The Irsh character story, "Mother Machree" has proved so successful at the Empire Theatre during the past week that it is being transferred to another Bombay house, the Empress this evening and will run throughout next week. The Edward Cinema will screen "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," a suspenseful comedy which deals with an age-old subject in a delightfully original manner.

CROWN CINEMA.

America's greatest heritage is the struggle and sacrifice of the early West. No page in the world's history is brighter with romance and with daring than this. In "THE VANISHING WEST", the greatest serial in 21 reels now showing at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, second instalment, Episodes 5, 6, and 7—6 reels of America's growth is written in full and how exciting it is. It is a serial picture that is divided into various episodes, each one showing a bit of historical romance of America's earlier days woven around the drama of personal conflict and struggle as depicted by the characters. You wont miss one episode if you've seen the first instalment.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Packed from start to finish with highly thrilling and charming scenes, "THE FIGHTING EAGLE", Rod LaRocque's latest De Mille star picture now showing at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

(Continued in column 6.

Platinum Pure
96%
(Supplied in plate and wire)
Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.
Enquire at
Batliboi & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
12 Apl.	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
2	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,172
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa	BOMBAY	11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpin i..		16,619
Aug	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
Nov	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,950
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

● To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£168	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£198	£98
To Marseilles and back	£188	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1930		
14th Apr.	Dumala	8,425
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan
22 ,,		Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
25 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
5 Apr.	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
7 Apr.	Vita	..	Porbunder, P'Okha C'Mandvi and Karachi
9 Apr	Karoa	..	East and South Africa.
9 Apr.	Bankura	..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulf Ports
11 Apr.	Vasna	..	Basrah viaKarachi
12 Apr.	Ellora	..	Mombasa & Zanzibar via Marmagoa

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 6 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	12 Apr
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr,
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@1Ju

*Do not carry passengers.
§From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10008	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	230	4 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	§2000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity -- given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

ULCERINE (Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Willow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi.

OUR DUTY
It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

BUILD UP YOUR
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

and you will have always something to fall back upon.
Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Libera conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

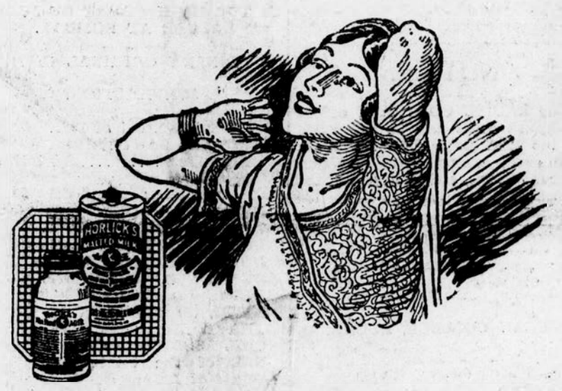
Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with 'HINDUSTHAN' and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY
In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.
Thomas Wilkinson
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW.
Pathe Cinema
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End) Phone 41561
MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 p.m. also at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
LILAC TIME
with Gary Cooper
A Colossal spectacle of air-fighting woven round a beautiful love story.
STAGE STRUCK (CARTOON)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL.)
COMING SHORTLY:
"THE GODLESS GIRL."
A masterly and sympathetic treatment of a subject of vital importance to humanity—is there a GOD? Emphatically one of the most amazing pictures ever produced. You should not fail to see it.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

For Four Days Only.
SAT., SUN., MON., TUE.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.
SAT., SUN., MON. and FRI. Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"THE FIGHTING EAGLE"
He was a Boaster, but no coward was this master swordsman, who challenged a dozen men without batting an eyelid.
He loved a beautiful woman and when she summoned him to duty, he failed not,—a remarkable Love Story of Napoleonic Days.
Also a rollicking Comedy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
STEEL PREFERED
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
The Story of a Mill-hand and his love for his employer's daughter.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Primitive Passion and White Man's Love
THE GATEWAY OF THE MOON
Featuring
"DOLORES DEL RIO."
How Men build civilization in the tropics at the cost of native life and happiness.
also
MISS THERESA NEPEAN
and
MISS GRACE OWER
In a DANCING ACT
Cinema Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
CLIVE BROOK,
RICHARD ARLEN,
FAY WRAY,
with
SCENES ACTUALLY FILMED IN AFRICA!
SEE—The Gigantic Jungle Scenes. Thousands of Hippos in a Mad Stampede..Terrified Baboons racing against Death!..Thrill to the wild charge of a host of Natives on racing Camels!

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word.
Terms:— CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED in Ahmedabad part time services of a retired Railway Booking Clerk to check rates charged on Railway Receipts. Salary 25 per cent. on rebates secured from Railway with a maximum of Rs. 25 and minimum of Rs. 15. Apply Box No. 2487, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 522

WANTED—For Kalyan Carnival. Twenty Stall Supervisors, Salary Rs. 60. CASH Security Rs. 50. Two Cashiers, Salary Rs. 100. Cash Security Rs. 500, None need apply who cannot give Cash Security. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 2303

WANTED—AGENCIES of Indian manufactures, Mills, Insurance companies or any sort of Indian industry in East Africa by an old established firm. For particulars and intervief please write to Box No. 2486, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2297

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from ambitious young men and ladies of active habits to go for studies to Foreign Countries AT OUR EXPENSE to learn Banking, Insurance, Motor Engineering and Film Industry which must be submitted on the prescribed printed form that can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-. Postal stamps will not be accepted nor V. P. P. sent. Secretary, THE ALL INDIA BUSINESS BUREAU. Ltd., Fountain Delhi.
A 510

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway service. FARE PAID. Apply ATONCE for Rules enclosing 2 anna stamps—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R2290

LOAN.

25000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

MATRIMONIAL.

WELL EDUCATED and reformed Bania youth, 25 years, with monthly income of Rs. 500/ (independent business man) wants to marry well educated and reformed Bania girl. Apply Box No. 2485 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 2295

BRAHMIN GENTLEMAN, age 35, monthly income over Rs 300 desires matrimony. No caste-restrictions. Please apply with full details to Box 2488, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2302

WANTED—A MATCH for a beautiful and highly accomplished Khatri girl, who has recently qualified in Medicine. No caste restrictions. The applicant must be in Imperial Service or of a similar status. An I.M.S. preferred. Please correspond with Post Box No. 2480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 480

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

The EXCISE CONTRACT of the Shahpura State will be auctioned on the 15th May, 1930. Intending candidates should come and bid. Account books, etc., concerning the contracts will be shown here to any one desiring. Shahpura is reached from Sareri B. B. lying between Ajmer and Chittore.
MUSAHEB ALA.
526

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

WANTED.—A temporary Part-time LECTURER in French for one term only from 21st June to 10th October 1930. The salary offered is Rs. 700 for the term to be paid in four instalments of Rs. 175. The selected candidate will be required to work for about 8 hours a week with the First Year, Inter, and B.A. classes. Candidates of either sex will be considered for the appointment. Candidates should apply to the PRINCIPAL before 30th April 1930, stating date of birth, caste, place of education, academic qualifications, and previous teaching experience, with copies of testimonials.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal.
Deccan College, Poona.
4th April, 1930.
524

ENGINEERING COLLEGE
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

IT IS RESOLVED by the Syndicate that the Degree and Diploma Examinations will commence on MONDAY, 21st APRIL, 1930.

CHARLES A. KING,
Principal.
513

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of Messrs. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 237, Frere Road, has been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Custom House Road, Fort, from 1st April, 1930.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A FREEHOLD PLOT OF LAND at ANJIRWADY, Mazgaon admeasuring about 10,000 sq. yds. With extensive Mill-buildings, godowns and open space with Factory license. Apply for further particulars to THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., 9 Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Petrol, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 4 p. m. Tuesday the 22nd April 1930.

1. By installing a Pump on Municipal land at the cost of the contractor solely for supplying to the Municipality. No rent being charged to the contractor for the occupation of land for the pump. The contractor shall not be permitted to supply the public from this pump.

and

2. In cans which will be returned.

The quantity required will be about 15000 Gallons.

The contractor may quote rates for (1) one year and (2) three years separately.

Further details can be had from the Store Keeper. The Municipality will select the mode of supply best suited to it.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department.
Dated 3rd April 1930.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1930, at 1 O'clock. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1930.
518

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 607 of 1930.

SHIVDAYAL BAKTAVARMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD., (2) MEGHJI GIRDHAR, a firm, (3) JETHA DEVJI, (4) GOKULDAS DEVJI, (5) LAKHMIDAS DEVJI, (6) NARAYAN JETHA and (7) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE & ASSIGNEE of the estate and effects of Jetha Devji & Co. ..... Defendants.

To
JETHA DEVJI,
GOCULDAS DEVJI,
LAKHMIDAS DEVJI, and
NARAYAN JETHA, until lately carrying on business of Muccadams in the name and style of Jetha Devji & Co., at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay,
The defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6 abovenamed.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on the 11th day of April, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for directions as follows:—

1. That the defendants do file their respective Written Statements or points of defence and furnish copies thereof to the plaintiffs' Attorneys by such date as His Lordship may direct.
2. That the plaintiffs and the defendants do make and file their respective affidavits or list of documents and furnish copies thereof each to the other by such date as His Lordship may direct.
3. That the plaintiffs and the defendants do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed by such date as his Lordship may direct.
4. That this Suit be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal on the 17th day of April, 1930.
5. For such further and other directions as his Lordship may think proper.
6. That the costs of the Summons may be provided for.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1930.

Sd. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 607 of 1930.

SHIVDAYAL BAKTAVARMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD., (2) MEGHJI GIRDHAR, a firm, (3) JETHA DEVJI, (4) GOCULDAS DEVJI, (5) LAKHMIDAS DEVJI, (6) NARAYAN JETHA, (7) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay, the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Jetha Devji & Co. ..... Defendants.

To
1. JETHA DEVJI,
2. GOCULDAS DEVJI,
3. LAKHMIDAS DEVJI,
4. NARAYAN JETHA, until lately carrying on the business of Muccadum in the name and style of Jetha Devji & Co., at Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay, the Defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit (inter alia) for a declaration that possession of 406 bales entrusted by the plaintiffs to Jetha Devji & Co., was obtained by Jetha Devji & Co. by cheating, that the pledge thereof made by Jetha Devji in favour of the 1st defendant was not valid and binding as against the plaintiffs, that the sale which defendants 1 purported to make in favour of defendant 2 is not valid and binding as against the Plaintiffs, that neither the 1st nor the 2nd defendants obtained any right title or interest in the said goods, that the repledge which the defendant 2 purported to make in favour of defendant 1 is not valid and binding against the plaintiffs and for recovering from defendants 1 and 2 Rs. 41,500 being the value of the said bales with interest thereon from 4-3-1930 and for Receiver Injunction and costs and that you are required to file a written statement or points of defence as directed by the order to be made on the summons for directions herein and that in default application will be made for judgment against you for want of such written statement or points of defence and in event of your filing written statement of points of defence you are summoned to appear in court in person or by advocate on the date to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of the suit by the order to be made in the said summons for directions.

WITNESS Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of March, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 20th day of March, 1930.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
516

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stone-ware articles for the Ahmedabad Municipal Loan Works, during the year 1930-31 so as to reach the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 24th April 1930 at 4 p.m.

The tenders must be accompanied by an amount of Rs. 100 as Earnest Money without which no tender will be considered.

Tender form and Specification can be had from the Store-Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1 The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened. The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any tender. The tenders submitted after due date and time will not be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 4-4-30.
527

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings for one year so as to reach the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1930 at 4 p.m. The intending tenderers should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering, so that there may be no necessity for putting in unnecessary warranties. The tenders should be of ratings to be applied to each building and should mention the premium to be paid on it, keeping in view the present location, uses and conditions of the buildings. The schedules of buildings can be had from the Store Keeper on application.

The percentage of discount if any should be clearly stated. No confidential preservation of such rates can be promised.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 3-4-30.
528

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. ALIBHAI BUXUBHAI and Mr. RAJABALI ABDULALI (both of Bombay Dawoodi Borah inhabitants) until lately carrying on business in partnership as Commission Agents in the name, style and firm of M. S. Mahomedbhai with Head Office at Singapore has been dissolved as from the 3rd day of April, 1930, upon the retirement therefrom of Mr. Rajabali Abdulali.

Debts due to and owing by the said late partnership shall be received and paid respectively by Mr. Alibhai Buxibhai who has taken over the assets and liabilities as well as the goodwill of the said late partnership.

The said Mr. Alibhai Buxubhai continues to carry on the said business as sole Proprietor thereof in the same name and style, namely. "M. S. MAHOMEDBHAI", the Head Office whereof continues to be at Singapore.

Bombay, 5th April, 1930.

GHULAMALI NOORARI & CO.
Solicitors for Mr. Alibhai Buxubhai.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARTHUR LYON MERCADO of Bombay Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing at our office in Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situated at Dukerwadi and within the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 209 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8135 part Collector's New No. 664, 1012 and 1610 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3619 and street No. 47 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Aramita Lisboa de Souza and ors, on or towards the West by the property of Mathews Simon Pereira and ors; on or towards the North by the Dukerwadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Sunni Mahomedan Burial ground and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 486 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 5th day of April 1930.

ANDRADE AND CUNHA.
Purchasers Attorneys.
520.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES GOOD STAPLE SAILU COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 10th April 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

60 Bales Good Staple Sailu Cotton.

A Deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1930 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Iron Jetha of Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Essack & Co., Iron Mart, Carnac Bunder, by their order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Omer Abdulla of Koliwada:—ROM, 125 Bundles Galvanized Corrugated Sheets: "Helios" Brand, 10 ft. x 10 sheeets eaih bundle 2 cwt. perfect (total Tons 11-16-0-7) ex. S.S. "Stonzenfels"

Deposit 25 per cent. to be paid immediately and the balance paid and goods cleared next day of the sale. The above invoice weight to be accepted by the buyer.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

TO-NIGHT—and up to FRIDAY next only !

"Noah's Ark"

Come early—book early—to avoid disappointment owing to great rush in every show.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY: 4; 6-30 AND 10 P. M. (S. T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

THE MOST PERFECT TALKIE HOUSE.

SPECIAL RADIO MUSIC

"The Valiant"

PROVING TENNYSON'S WORDS

"MY STRENGTH IS EQUAL TO THAT OF TEN; BECAUSE MY HEART IS PURE."

FEATURING

Miss RAMPYARI, MR. PAHELWAN AND MR. HYDERSHAH.

A KRISHNA PICTURE

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY 100 Rs.

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30.
SEE IT TO-DAY!
Second Instalment!
FURTHER 6 REELS!

"THE VANISHING WEST"

More Thrilling, More Exciting, More Suspenseful than the First Instalment!
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
JOHN GILBERT
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
FOUR WALLS
Spectacular Gun-fights! Remarkable Romance! Mother-love Appeal!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Ramnavmi: Bank Holiday.

National Week Celebrations: Procession from Congress House, to Worli to give a send-off to Bombay first batch of Satyagraha, 6-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Public meeting at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Breaking of Salt Law at Vile Parle, 6 a.m.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The anniversary and prize distribution of the above school will be celebrated to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association's Hall, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidency of Seth Nandlalji Banka (Bhagwandas Netram).

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETA SABHA.—There will be a Musical Entertainment, Vocal, by Miss Bangalore Tayi, to-day (Monday), at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P., at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

LOURDES AND ITS MEANING.—Under the auspices of "the Mahim Catholic Institute", a public lecture on "Lourdes and its Meaning" will be delivered by Mr. C. P. da Cunha, at the Institute Hall, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. The Revd. Fr. L. Raymond will preside.

SHRI RAM JAYANTI.—Under the auspicies of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal" a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Narayanwadi situate at Vithalwadi to celebrate Shri Ram Jayanti.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL & MARATHI SCHOOL.—The Prize Distribution will be held of this School on Saturday, (12th instant), at 5 p.m., when Raja Partapgir Narsingirji will preside and Rani Partapgir Narsingirji will give away the prizes.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir Phirozshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Canara Saraswat Bhajan Mandal and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Rama Navami will be celebrated to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m., in the Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—An Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, including copies of ancient fresco Paintings, Sculptures and Antiquities, etc., pertaining to Buddha and his life, will be held for three days—10th, 11th and 12th of May 1930 during the celebration of the Thrice Sacred Day of Bhagwan Buddha. Correspondence should be addressed to Sjt. C. A. Muchhala, Hon. Secretary, Buddha Society, Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

KARNATAK CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of Karnatak residents in Bombay and suburbs, sympathising with the Satyagraha campaign and with Congress work in general, will be held to-day (Monday), at A 4, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to adopt ways and means of helping financially and otherwise the Satyagraha Campaign Workers and sympathisers are requested to attend.

"F" WARD BY-ELECTION.

Mr. D. N. Vaidya is a candidate for Municipal by-election in "F" Ward.

SIR H. C. DINSHAW SCHOOLS, ADEN.

—:o:—

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION GATHERING.

(From A Correspondent.)

ADEN, March 30.

An interesting function took place this afternoon on Monday, the 24th inst. when Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Symes, K.B.E, CMG DSO, Resident and Commander in-Chief, Aden, presided over the prize distribution of Sir H. C. Dinshaw's English Gujerati Schools. Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw K.T., M.VO, OBE, the president of the institution and members of the School Committee received the chairman and the honoured guests on their arrival.

An interesting programme containing twenty items was placed before the guests which included songs, dialogues etc. and they were gone through by the boys with great success.

The Hon. Secretary Khan Saheb Kang, read a report which proved of an unusual interest as it traced the School history and stated how that educational institution had sprung up and for that the untiring zeal of Sir Hormusjee and the public spirited gentlemen of the Gujarati community was entirely responsible. He also declared his satisfaction at the excellent work shown by the Headmaster and his assistants in conducting the Scools.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman after distributing the prizes to the School boys said that the institution was started mainly through the personal initiative of Sir Hormusjee and had now had a life practically over ten years. During that period it had afforded, what would have been called essential, primary education to the Gujarati-spreaking boys without distinction of creed and colour. As the School had received the support and encouragement of the Government he hoped it might in the future give an even larger measure of service in that direction than in the past. (Cheers).

To his personal satisfaction he noted that some suggestions which he had made in his last visit of the School had acted upon and put into practical effect and he added that some proper endeavour was necessady to promote the Scout movement. He congratulated the boys who had been fortunate in winning prizes and wished those who had not been successful better luck next year. Finally he wished the name and service of the School would last for ever under the patronage of Sir Hormusjee to whom he said his thanks were due.

Mr. A. I. Laljee on behalf of the School Managing Committee proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and paid a tribute to the great interest that the Chairman was taking in the spreading of education and diffusion of kowledge. He wished that his noble and kind efforts of making provision for the education of poor masses might be crowned with success. He announced that Sir Hormusjee had donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the School fund in commemoration of the visit of Sir Stewart Symes.

It may be stated that Sir Hormusjee had already given Rs. 33,000 as fixed deposit and about Rs. 17,000 as deficit in running the Schools.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT ANDHERI.

—:o:—

It has been decided to held at Andheri under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a Swadeshi Bazar of all varieties of genuine Indian articles and to arrange for a series of suitable lectures and physical culture displays between 13th and 21st April.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

WORK OF VILLAGE-UPLIFT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, April. 5.

While the campaign of Civil Disobedience is engaging the attention of the public and while propaganda for the same being vigorously carried on, the work of doing silent and unassuming service to the ryot is being done by some prominent co-operators of Poona and their colleagues. In the course of the last week a conference of co-operators of Khed and Junnar Talukas was held at Khed under the Presidentship of Mr. S. R. Bhagwat. The President explained in simple Marathi the fundamental principles of co-operation. He laid stress on the necessity of mutual help as the chief active principle. He also urged that, mere talk of co-operation would not solve the difficolties of the ryot. The village must be made the mint of work and its life must be studied under all aspects and systematic patient efforts must be made to develop it into a self-sufficient flourishing and rich village. For example, he said that the method of recting bunds in fields for the conservation of water was so useful that it must be followed by all villagers in co-operation with each other. There were a number of questions about the uplift of a village, which could be solved by methods of honest co-operation. After the presidential speech several resolutions relating to co-operative movement, the indebtedness of the ryot, the adoption of the necessary reformed methods of cultivation, the keeping of accounts of the ryot and such other subjects were spoken to by the delegates and accepted by the Conference.

For more enduring and important, however, than this Conference, is the work that is being done under the auspices of the Gram-Seva-Mandal, Poona, with Mr. S. R. Bhagwat as the chairman. The chief aim of this Mandal is to serve the villages and to bring about the all-sided development of the villages, for the present, this Mandal has chosen only one village for its experimental and model work viz., Tatharde in Haveli Taluka. Two persons have been working in it. They have now won the complete confidence of the villagers by their selfsacrilce anl by their solid service, by way of free medical treatment, education etc., to the poor villagers. They have stated a school in the village and about a score of students are being trained in hygiene, agriculture and other subjects essential to make them efficitnt villagers. The school takes up the garden and fruit orchards of the village-people for free cultivation and by employment of new scientific methods of cultivation bring the village-mind to accept and adopt those measures in the whole village. The minutest details in the matter of cultivation are attended to. On the whole the experiment is proving a great success. The uplift of all villages in an all-sided manner is a vast task. But if every one of the villages is brought under the healthy influence of the Mandal, it stands to gain undoubtedly. This experiment is to be extended as the resources in men and money permit.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, in a letter to the "Dwyan-Prakash" has condemned the anti-revolutionary party started in Poona and has said that it would lead to bad results for the untouchables.

Lady Tata has presented a large clock to the Navin Marathi Shala of the D. E. Society'. It will be placed over the Assembly Hall.

Some orthodox priests of Poona have decided to recite the "Rudra" in the Omkareshwar Temple for the success of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar returned to Poona on Thursday night, from Mehekar in Berar where he had gone from Delhi to preside over the Berar Co-operative Conference and the Village Panchayat Conference.

Programme For National Week.

—:o:—

(Through the Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The following programme has been arranged for to-day.

The following is to-day's (Monday's) programme of the National Week:—

MONDAY 7TH APRIL.

6-30 a. m. (S. T.) sharp. First batch of Satyagrahi volunteers led by the President of the B. P. C. C. Mr. K. F. Nariman will march out in a procession to Haji Ali Point near Mahalaxmi Race Course.

8 a. m. (S. T.) Breaking the Salt Law at Haji Ali Point by the 1st batch of Satyagrahis and preparation of contraband salt in the park near by.

2 p. m. (S. T.) Meeting of Satyagraha Volunteers at Congress House for taking instructions.

6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Public Meeting at Chowpatty Sands when contraband Salt will be exhibited and a hearty send off will be given to the second batch of Satyagrahis.

SPREADING DISAFFECTION.

—:o:—

Sjt. Shamlal's Religion.

ROHTAK, April 5.

Sjt. Shamlal, President of the Local Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under Section 124-A. When produced before the Magistrate he said that spreading disaffection against this Government was his religion. The hearing has been fixed for the 8th instant.—Free Press.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTTED.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants' Resolve.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held on Saturday in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Mr. Devidts M. Thackersy presiding. The Chairman informed the meeting that he had consulted lawyers as to the validity of the proposition relating to the boycott of foreign cloth and the amendments moved against it on the previous occasion and he was advised that the proposition as well as some of the amendments were not in order.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji thereupon moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting resolves that no member of the Association should order for three months any kind of foreign cloth by indent, or as stock, directly or through agents, or from local bazars, such as the Chakla, the Japanese, the cut-piece and the Memon Moholla bazars, and also from markets outside Bombay; that he should also not buy such goods on 'the sale on approval' system, or by commission, or cause it to be bought on their behalf by others. (2) That this meeting gives full power to the Managing Committee to do everything necessary in the event of a member committing a breach to see that the resolution is strictly carried out. (3) That this resolution will also apply to those members of the Association who as owners or partners may have direct or indirect interest of share in concerns which are technically not on the list of members of the Association and that such members shall not buy or cause to be bought foreign cloth in the name of such firms."

The resolution was found to be generally acceptable to the meeting and it was unanimously adopted.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

—:o:—

Council Of Women's Appeal To Viceroy.

The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India held a meeting in Bombay on April 2, under the chairmanship of Lady Tata.

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

"The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India have learnt with horror of the nature of charges made against H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala by the Committee appointed by the Indian States' People's Conference in their Report; and particulaly of those accusations concerning outrages on the honour of women of every class in the State, even resulting in their death in some cases and in the imprisonment, torture and death of some of their men-folk.

The "Central Committee of the National Council of Women in India draws the attention of H. E. the Viceroy to the various charges made in the Report and requests His Excellency in recognition of the primary rights of womanhood, to order an immediate inquiry into these charges and to mete out due punishment to every person, irrespective of his rank, proved guilty of the outrages mentioned therein.

"The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India authorises the Honorary Secretary to forward the above resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy and copies of the same to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the members of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber and to the Press."

"ANAND BHAWAN.

—:o:—

DEDICATION CEREMONY. POSTPONED.

Reasons Undisclosed.

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

It is reported that for various reasons it has become necessary to postpone the dedication of "Anand Bhawan" to the nation by Pandit Motilal Nehru for the present. The dedication ceremony will therefore, not take place on Monday (April 7), as announced before. Further announcement will be made later.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee who has communicated this information only this afternoon to a representative of the Free Press, was not in a position to disclose the reasons which have led to the sudden postponement of the transfer of Anand Bhawan to the Congress representing the nation. The decision postponing the ceremony appears to have been arrived at suddenly as only last night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had invited the public to attend the Monday's dedication ceremony.—Free Press.

LATE SHAMJI KRISHNA VARMA.

—:o:—

Lahore Accused's Tribute.

LAHORE, April 6.

The accused in the Lahore conspiracy case have sent the following cable to the Hindustan Association of Central Europe, Berlin:—

"Convey to proper quarters sincere sorrow at the demise of Comrade Shamji Krishna Varma, pioneer of Socialist revolutionary movement in India. His life-long fight for India's emancipation is a national asset and would always inspire workers in freedom's battle."—Free Press.

MR. AND MRS. WHITLEY REACH "HOME."

—:o:—

Commission Has Not Completed Its Work."

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley arrived to-day at Victoria where they were greeted by Mr. Wedgwood Benn and representatives of the India Office. Mr. Whitley interviewed by Reuter said the Commission had been very well received in India, and he was most grateful to all concerned with it. The Commission had not yet completed its work, and so he was unable to say much about it at present. A very important point was that the commissioners had worked very well together. Sea voyage he said had greatly benefited Mrs. Whitley's health.—Reuter.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE.

M. Briand Optimistic.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 5.

After conferring with Mr. Mac Donald and Mr. Henderson at St. James Palace this morning, M. Briand declared that the Anglo-French view points were much closer now and that great progress had been made this morning.

M. Briand is leaving for Paris this afternoon. He will return to London on Tuesday.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It is officially announced that the minimum expenditure likely to be incurred by a pilgrim on Haj is about the same as last year. Intending pilgrims should not, in their own interests, leave the shores of India with less than Rs. 600 in their possession after purchasing the return ticket and, if they propose to travel in the Hedjaz by car rather than by camel, they should provide themselves with another hundred rupees.

SJT. SUBHAS BOSE.

Suffers From Chronic Indigestion And Insomnia.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Free Press of India understands that for some time past, Sjt. Subhas Bose has been suffering from chronic indigestion and insomna and has lost weight considerably.—Free Press.

National Council of Women in India draws the attention of H. E. the Viceroy to the various charges made in the Report and requests His Excellency in recognition of the primary rights of womanhood, to order an immediate inquiry into these charges and to mete out due punishment to every person, irrespective of his rank, proved guilty of the outrages mentioned therein.

"The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India authorises the Honorary Secretary to forward the above resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy and copies of the same to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the members of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber and to the Press."

An Appeal To Owners Of Private Motor-cars.

—:o:—

Mr. P. G. Joshi, General Secretary, Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union writes:—

Gentlemen,—You must have read in the Press that inspite of our numerous representations and protests, the Government have enhanced motor license and registration fees, etc., and the new rule has been put into force since the 2nd instant.

In order to record our emphatic protest against this enhancement and to take joint action in the matter it has been decided to hold a public meeting at Esplanade Maidan on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

I would, therefore, request you to attend the meeting and also to give every facility and leave to your driver to attend the same.

Thanking you in anticipation.

YOUNG PLAN.

—:o:—

RATIFIED FRENCH SENATE.

Paris.—M. Tardiem has recovered. He defended the Young Plan in the Senate.—Reuter.

The Senate ratified the Young Plan by 284 votes to 8.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONY IN BRAZIL AND MR. SINGH.

Mr. Chandra L. Singh, recently returned from a short visit to Brazil, in order to investigate into the possibilities of starting an Indian Colony there. A few days ago Mr Singh spoke on the Industrial, Commercial and agricultural potentialities of Brazil, and at the same time stressed the opportunities awaiting capital and labour. (A report of his lecture appeared in our issue of 1st inst.). Anyone who wishes to have him give a talk on his investigation in that country may communicate to him c/o the Deccan Merchants' Association, 199, Girgaum Road, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

AIR MAIL FROM LONDON.

KARACHI, April 6.

The Air mail from London arrived at Karachi at 1-50 this afternoon with three lady passengers.—A. P.

KARACHI, April 5.

Air Mail of 25th March arrived in London on 3rd April.—A. P.

NEW .... pleasure car body designs, will be displayed Tuesday, April 8th

at

Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd.,

Hughes Road, Bombay.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

OUTFITS FOR :: EUROPE ::

The Time THERE will be valuable.

Take your COMPLETE Outfit with you WE MAKE THIS POSSIBLE with our EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

English Salesmen, or an Indian Salesman who has lived in London will advise you

OUR ESTIMATE WILL SUIT YOUR POCKET.

WHY NOT WRITE FOR ONE

Hoar & Co.,

The Man's Shop. BOMBAY.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

OUR ANNUAL and EASTER SALE NOW PROCEEDING

Tempting Bargains Worth Seeing.

Neglige Shirts from	Rs.	2-14
Wide End Ties ,,	Re.	0-12
Soft Felt Hats ,,	Rs.	5-8
Tennis Shirts ,,	Rs.	2-0

BIG CUT IN PRICE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Remember To Visit RICHARDSONS And Look Round Bargain Counters.

Richardson & Co. TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Entrance Sea Side :: :: :: BOMBAY.

498 MILLION SACKS

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

It seems scarcely credible that, until a bare half century ago, the sack, familiar throughout the five continents for its brown colour and coarse fibrous material, was unknown. The student of human convenience may well wonder, as he wonders about printing or tobacco or steam or parliamentary representation, how the human race ever contrived to exist without this commonplace object. For the sack, like the horse or the cow or any other of those ubiquitous phenomena which are found the whole world over, has the capacity of suggesting itself into the immemorial order of things. To picture an English farm without a sack is impossible; and since English farms were there before the Conqueror, sacks are naturally assumed to have been there also. Never was such an imposture in domesticity. The sack, as we know it, is the product of the Bengal marshes and nineteenth century invention.

The value of jute exported from India in 1928 was more than 39.2 lakhs of rupees and formed more than one quarter of the total value of exports from the whole country. Of these Rs. 32,35 lakhs represented raw jute; 56,90 lakhs manufactured. The cultivation of the raw jute occupied more than three million acres in Bengal, from which the total yield, including that consumed by India herself was one and three quarter million tons. Of the manufactured, 1,56 million yards were sold in the form of cloth; while 498 million sacks were sent out into every territory known to man, to play their humble and familiar part in the world's economy. In the previous year, 1927, the ninety-one jute mills working throughout India, of which eighty-five were situated in Bengal, were giving employment to 3,34,336 persons to which figure may be added the 35,463 additional hands employed in the presses throughout the jute-growing districts.

The jute-plant is a tall growth with a thin stalk of which only the outside is used for manufacturing purposes. After a period of soaking, this is separated from the core, and is then pressed into bales, in which form it arrives at the mills. But in its native state it is a brittle substance, totally unable to withstand the strenuous succession of rollers and combs through which it must pass, before it can be spun and woven. To remedy this defect, a special solution, known as batching oil, is applied. The actual solution varies in different factories. Some emulsify it with fish-oil and soap. Others drive it through with hot water. But oiled the jute must be before it can obtain sufficient adhesive quality to allow of its manufacture, and to prevent its great part disintegrating into clouds of chaff. Burmah-Shell alone supplies the Indian jute mills with over nine million gallons of batching oil annually.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 20.*

Fresh Classes

FOR 1931 EXAMINATIONS

In

ACCOUNTING, BANKING

and

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

are just formed and will continue during the entire vacation. Candidates desirous of taking up any of these Courses should join immediately so as to secure fullest benefit.

Call or write for free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

YUSOOF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

POSTAL TUITION A SPECIALITY.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.) Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.), may wherever desirable be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 0-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and SanitaryEngineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

—:o:—

The long-expected campaign of civil disobedience has at last begun. True to his resolve Mahatma Gandhi and his band of Satyagrahis disobeyed the Salt Laws at Dandi on the 6th April. And as pre-arranged, the same laws were disobeyed on the same day at various other centres in Gujarat and other provinces by large batches of volunteers. Juhu being the venue of the Maharashtra campaign. Mr. K. F. Nariman will commence the Satyagraha in Bombay City to-day and more centres in other parts of the country will, no doubt, follow suit in the next few days of the National Week. Mahatmaji has already issued a statement declaring that "now that technical and ceremonial breach of salt law has been committed, it is now open for any one who would take the risk of prosecution under the Salt Law to manufacture salt wherever he wishes and wherever it is convenient." "My advice is," he adds: "that workers should everywhere manufacture salt, and where they know how to prepare clean salt make use of it and instruct villagers likewise, telling villagers at the same time that they run the risk of being prosecuted." These instructions are definitely given and repeated obviously for the purpose of making the Salt Law disobedience almost universal, it being always understood that the disobedience must be absolutely civil, that is, non-violent. It may be safely presumed that Gandhiji's instructions will be loyally followed in every part of the country where civil disobedience of the salt laws is possible.

So far comparatively few arrests seem to have been made despite the many acts of clear disobedience of salt laws by hundreds of persons. Gandhiji's son, Srijut Ramdas, has been arrested along with four other civil resisters at Bhimrad in Surat District for making salt in pretty large quantities. Mr. Manilal Kothari, Sardar Gopaldas and Mr. Talati and two other local leaders have also been arrested. In Rae Bareli Mr. Mataprasad has been arrested on charge of sedition. It is too early to say whether Government care to be consistent with regard to arrests and whether they propose to connive at the mere technical offence of breaking salt laws, taking notice only of "illegal" production of salt on a large scale. Anyway, the country will congratulate all those arrested on being the first to offer effective civil resistance. As regards the expediency of arresting Gandhiji, the London "Times" itself said a few days ago: "His premature arrest might only confront the Indian authorities with an insoluble problem presented by the simultaneous demand of scores of thousands of enthusiasts to follow their leader before Magistrates who would have no time and into prisons which would have no room for them." The "Times" has under-stated the consequences of Gandhiji's arrest rather than over-stated them. Even the arrest of Ramdas, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Sardar Gopaldas and Mr. Talati will have on Gujarat and the rest of the country in effect which Government will little appreciate. Gandhiji was aided by Government's non-interference with his march into Dandi supposing that "the British Government, powerful though it is, is sensitive to world opinion which will not tolerate the repression of extreme political agitation which civil disobedience undoubtedly is so long as the disobedience remains civil and, therefore necessarily non-violent." For the present, however, Government seem to be more mindful of their monopoly than of world opinion. But not even the British Government can long remain impervious to world opinion when that opinion has been made sufficiently strong. India has only begun to touch the conscience of the world, but the beginning has been made in the right direction. And when the end is attained, the end, namely, of bending even the British Government, through non-violence, India, as Mahatma Gandhi in his message to the American people says, "will have delivered a message for this world."

The arrests in some cases and non-interference in others will enable Gandhiji to know how to regulate the campaign most effectively. Where for any reason the disobedience of salt laws cannot be effective enough to invite arrests, the peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops will evidently be undertaken. It is a fruitful method, in the words of his message to the "Chronicle," "of converting the phenomenal national awakening into dynamic energy of a constructive character."

IN A FIX.

—:o:—

The comments of the British Press on the situation created for Government in this country by what they call "Gandhi's March to the Sea" afford an illuminating example of the endeavours on the part of all the three political parties in Britain to preserve an attitude of "united conspiracy" on the question of India. While the Tory Press is anxious to run down the Indian Nationalist movement and has harnessed to the task a large number of the Pro-Consular tribe and "Indians" of the type of Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah who in the "Saturday Review" of March 15 calumniates Gandhiji as "launching in the guise of an ascetic anti-British propaganda," Liberal journals of standing and influence like the "Nation and Athenaeum" seek to minimise the importance of Mahatmaji's movement by telling their readers that it is all an "insignificant" affair, that he has only a band of eighty volunteers and that "responsible Indian political elements" are not with him. The Labour Press is in still greater fix. The "New Statesman", which denounced the Viceroy some weeks ago for having raised hopes in India regarding Dominion Status which were bound to be unfulfilled, now discovers that he has dealt with the situation with "coolness and judgment" and that Gandhiji's adventure will end in a fiasco. The "Daily Herald" in a glaring head line puts the poser "Gandhi —Saviour or Fallen Idol?" and "Chanticleer" who talks it over" to its readers regarding this and problems of domestic importance to Britain shirks discussion of the Gandhi movement by reminding them that "people in this country are delivering the most contradictory verdicts on the importance of Gandhi's march to the sea". He tells them: "Gandhi is a popular idol' say some. 'Gandhi was an idol but is now a back-member' say others, and 'Gandhi never was a hero to any but a small minority". The desire in Britain among its Fleet Street and political Pundits to keep the masses in the country ignorant of the true situation in this country is understandable. But there can be no two opinions regarding the folly of creating this miasma of ignorance. India does not suffer. Under Mahatmaji's leadership she is determined to win freedom. But the British people will have to thank themselves when they discover too late that they had been kept ignorant of the true situation in India and thus lost an opportunity of making an honourable peace with India.

WEIGHTY PROTEST.

—:o:—

The very largely attended meeting on Saturday last of the independent medical profession in Bombay to register its weighty and dignified protest against the refusal of the British Medical Council to recognise Indian medical degrees was marked by two particularly significant features. The younger medical men, leaders in their profession, who spoke at the meeting made it quite clear that they would not take the insult lying down and there was also cordial agreement with Dr. Gilder's suggestion that retaliatory measures to make the protest effective were absolutely necessary. The whole business, Dr. Deshmukh said, had reached now "a disgusting stage" and he dilated upon the harm caused to the casse of Medical Swaraj for India by "the Indian tendency to believe in British promises." The British Medical Council had throughout acted with a definite anti-Indian bias. This was a point upon which he and successive speakers rightly laid emphasis. The proposals mentioned at the meeting about the establishment of an Inter-University Board and of an All-India Medical Council have long been before the Government of India but they have shown gross indifference to the whole question so far. It is quite practicable for the independent medical proposition to boycott the use of British drugs. No step will open the eyes of the British people to the injustice their biggest Medical Trade Union, the British Medical Council, has done to India than an effective boycott of this type. We may also suggest that medical education being on the Continent as efficient as in Britain—and certainly cheaper—Indians desiring to go abroad for medical studies should in the national interest, resort to Continental universities, in preference to British ones.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

ITS FUTURE?

(CONTRIBUTED).

"The Indian cotton industry has had a past, as great and glorious as old.....It was a denizen of this sacred land who had the honour of discovering and making the first use of cotton.....when other countries were not even civilised"—says Mr. G. D. Birla in his foreword to a recent publication by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, entitled "The Indian Cotton Textile Industry." At the present juncture the book is of more than passing interest; and, as Mr. Birla remarks, "as is evident from the bibliography the author of the present work has done laborious research into the subject."

LANCASHIRE'S HOSTILITY.

One need not now dwell on the past of the industry, excepting to derive inspiration. But a new and modern industry has arisen which is already the greatest in the country; and its importance may be gauged when one realises to what extent it has had to suffer from the inveterate hostility of Lancashire. How the Indian cotton (hand-loom) industry was systematically crushed by the agents of the East India Company are facts well-known to students of history and well depicted in this ably written booklet. And if that was the record in days gone by of a Government having recourse to coercive or terrorizing methods for the purpose, the fiscal policy of the Government of India in modern times has in its own refined way operated to achieve nothing less. Taxing the cotton industry by levying the excise duty for a prolonged period and manipulating exchange are glaring instances of the means adopted to pamper Lancashire at the cost of India and now the latest proposal of Government will hand over the finer grades of the industry to the tender mercies of Lancashire. And what is more, India is to offer protection to its enemy and rival against Japan!

WHOSE INTEREST?

The proposals of Government assume that Lancashire competes very little with India. So they said in days gone by and yet Lancashire always looked with hostility towards India. The British knew only too well that the industry in India, once it was allowed to establish itself, would so develop as to drive out the British imports altogether from India. But just when India was building up her trade against heavy odds there came upon the scene a rival which showed much more ability than even Lancashire in its successful attempt to capture the trade—Japan. Protection was sought against this new rival, but no way could be found to protect India against Japan unless Lancashire was to be hit as well, because it was discovered that Lancashire 'did' compete with India just as Japan did. The Government of India have, however, been famous for their ingenuity. They proposed protection for India against Japan, which would slightly injure Lancashire, but at the same time they have offered protection to Lancashire against Japan at India's expense! The one rival of India who has done its best to ruin India is now to receive favours from India!

INDIA'S GOAL.

In this connection Mr. Gandhi's book comes in useful. Discussing the final goal of the Indian cotton industry he says: "The goal of the development of the Indian cotton industry can be formulated as either having a full command of the Indian market or at manufacturing the whole of the output of cotton." It is quite possible for the Indian mills to capture the entire trade from the hands of foreign importers. If Lancashire can take the cotton from America and Japan from India itself so as to sell their goods in India, there is no reason why India should not herself take advantage of her favourable position.

Bombay, for instance, can take to the manufacture of finer counts using, if necessary, even imported cotton. This will not only save the mills in that centre but will also enable it to enter into the markets bordering on the Indian Ocean. In Southern India, again there is a wide scope for the development of the higher counts.

India is in a unique position as regards the cotton textile industry, a position which no other industry can ever hope to possess. It has not only the cotton at its door but the consumers also are there waiting to be clothed. At present they have to go abroad to get the price of their cotton and to purchase the cloth. With 55 million bales of cotton and 300 million people going abegging abroad it is a surprise that even now more than a third of the supplies of our cloth should come from import and more than a third of our cotton has to find overseas market denied to them at home. And the irony of it is that these shares are of the best grades. But to whom can we complain?

ANTI PRIEST-CRAFT PUBLICATIONS.

PROSTITUTION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

(With regard to the question of the removal of the brothels in Bombay certain sections of the priestly class maintain that prostitution is a modern vice and that in the past when the Brahmans were duly propitiated and followed in religious matters the vice did not exist. When the stray contributions like the following are edited, and, let us hope, published by the Anti-Priestcraft Association in the form of a book, all the references to the Vedic texts will be thoroughly verified, chapter and verse being cited in each case.)

The priest always talks about the golden age, that is gone. Mankind, he fulminates, have degenerated. He wants to elevate them. Therefore, he takes to furious romancing about a past which was perhaps worse than the present. And the mass of people habituated to his falsehoods have too often believed him, first because the mendacity is immemorial, and, secondly, because the masses have been prevented from examining them on penalty of damnation in the life after death.

PLENTY OF DOUBTERS.

We shall briefly survey the morals in India from a certain standpoint as they prevailed during the most ancient Hindu period. We will take only the Vedic age. This is no essay at any deep exposition of the Vedas. All the authorities are very easy of access. They require only a diligent half-hour to string them altogether.

The golden age had plenty of doubters about Heaven and Hell. This we have seen. What we may recall to-day is that in the Vedic times the children born out of wedlock were exposed; the aged sick were left to die and, what is to the point to-day, prostitution was known, recognized and ordinarily condoned. Adultery was in vogue and incest not unknown. Exposure of infant girls is testified by a 'samhita' text. The aged were bodily cast aside according both to the Rig Veda and the Atharva Veda. The passage in the Atharva Veda may refer to the exposure of the dead bodies to the elements after the mode of the Parsis but the legend of 'Chyana' is significant.

That prostitution existed is certain. What is uncertain is its extent. It seems young girls were a peculiar care of their brothers. Girls who had no brothers were frequently reduced to the condition of prostitutes. Illegitimate children by such unions are noticed in the Rig Veda. The usual words for harlot are 'pumshchali' and 'mahanagni'. A peculiar stigma attached to the 'kumariputra' or offspring of unmarried girls. These infants were exposed and attacked by animals. Clear recognition of prostitution as a known profession is attested in the 'vajasnavi samhita.' The institution of accomplished public women corresponding to the Greek Hetair was a feature of the common life in the Rig Vedic period.

A STRANGE RITUAL.

There is evidence pointing to indifference to adultery in Vedic times though there was side by side severe enactments against it. The authorities are the texts relied upon by Weber and Ludwig. The ritual of the 'Varuna oraghasas' when a wife names her lover or lovers seems originally to have been a solemn means of banishing the curse brought on a family by a wife's infidelity. The dictum however, of 'Jagjavalkya', which is supposed to indicate philosophical apathy whether a wife was unchaste or not, is based on a mistranslation. Polygamy was prevalent. It was never looked upon as a religious sin, moral transgression, or social wrong.

The loves of God Indra and Ahalya do not reflect an elevated standard of morality. The Yajur Veda alludes to relations between Arya man and Sudra woman. One

(Cotinued On Page 10)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Lost Hope.

The latest news from London is that all hope of securing a Five Power Pact is abandoned by the Naval Conference. The optimism about achieving this which was reported to exist amongst the representatives has now given place to a feeling of pessimism in view of the fact that Mr. MacDonald has been unable to accept the French "security formula." The reason for the British Premier's unwillingness to agree to the French proposals is obvious. Italy accuses France of claiming "superiority" while talking of "parity". Signor Grandi's declaration that the Italians have no intention of "precipitating matters" and that the best thing they can do is to leave the whole question of Franco-Italian understanding in abeyance means that the London Conference has failed in its primary purpose of arriving at an understanding amongst all the Five Powers participating in it.

Nasik Satyagraha.

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Nasik authorities who first arrested some of the Satyagrahi leaders and then released them shortly after. So long as non-violence is maintained, they will do well not to interfere in a purely social dispute. It is encouraging to learn that the Satyagrahis have remained absolutely non-violent despite grave provocation. The right duty of the local police is to prevent advantage being taken of their non-violence. The exemplary conduct of the Satyagrahis has naturally touched the hearts of many and has won for them more volunteers among their own community and sympathisers among the caste Hindus. It remains to be seen how long the temple authorities can hold out against the steadily growing public opinion against them. They will have to capitulate sooner or later. Can it not be sooner rather than later?

Abuse of Satyagraha.

Almost any good thing can be abused and Satyagraha seems to be no exception to the rule. Some Muslims of Delhi have wilfully celebrated a child marriage in contravention against the Sarda Act. They will not be long in realising that this abuse of Satyagraha is bound to be a failure for it cannot possibly commend itself to sane Muslims. It will only have a wholesome reaction on the reform party among the Muslims. The effect would possibly have been temporarily different if the Muslim scriptures or custom had enjoined child marriages as obligatory. But no one has so far ventured to contend that child marriages are obligatory in Islam. Even assuming it has been only permitted, that is no reason why society should not take away the permission when it is found to be abused. For various reasons there may be in the beginning many breaches of the Sarda Act both among Hindus and Muslims. But a judicious enforcement of the law cannot fail to have soon educative effect upon society.

Old, Old Story.

India is getting a good Press in Britain now, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign regarding which the Pundits of Fleet Street are still uncertain whether to ridicule it or to paint it in dreadful colours as a menace to the continuance of British occupation of this country. The idea at present with popular journals is to invite ex-satraps to elaborate, for the consumption of Britishers who seek knowledge about India from snappy paragraphs, their views on the Indian Nationalist movement. A large portion of the Pro-consular tribe is busy at the job and Lord Lytton is the latest recruit. He tells the old, old story in the weekly journal "Ideas" about Britain's determination "to establish representative institutions in a federated India." But Britain labours patiently. Her ungrateful "wards" do not realise, firstly that she must be sure of the "foundations", secondly whether the "walls are secure" and thirdly she must demand "proofs" of the "solidarity of what she has built". What she has serves as abundant proof to the "wards" that they will have to win freedom only through self-help.

The Tenacious "Guest".

Landlord: "I want an ejectment order against my tenant. He hasn't paid me any rent for a year and a half."

Judge: "I see. He is not your tenant. He is your guest."

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF DANDI.

The Boston Tea Party Parallel.

(By Dr. HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR)

VIJALPUR, April 4.

The Great March, began on the 12th of March from the banks of the Sabarmati, will be concluded at the sea cost near Dandi on the 5th instant. Originally undertaken for the purpose of violating the regulations of the Salt Act, the Great March has gradually assumed the character of the starting point of India's non-violent Battle for Freedom: The conclusion of the March will be a signal for the "mobilisation" of Satyagrahists all over the peninsula The present campaign of Civil Resistance has a threefold purpose (1) to secure the abolition of the Salt Tax, (2) to vindicate to ourselves and to the British people our capacity to change an obnoxious piece of legislation, (3) to realise, Swaraj by the assertion of popular will as against the fiat of a bureaucratic machinery.

BOSTON TEA PARALLEL.

During 1920-22 the American Press looked upon the bonfire of foreign clothes in India as a parallel to the Boston Tea Party culminating in the independence of the Thirteen Colonies. That reading has not been justified by subsequent events. The true parallel to the Boston Tea Party of the American Revolution is the Dandi Salt Party of the Indian peaceful "Revolution". The means and the technique are different; but the objective is the same in both cases. The American Colonists dumped into the sea the chests of tea taxed by the British Government; the Indian Satyagrahis intend to manufacture tax-free salt on the seacoast, not merely at Dandi but all over India. The American colonists destroyed British goods: the Indians expect to compel Britain to desist from destroying natures' free gifts of salt to the people of India. The one employed force, the other is out to resort to Civil Resistance. The aim, common to both is Independence.

By the magic of Mahatmaji's electrifying words India has been converted from a vast prison-house of the docile and the submissive into an "armed" camp of Satyagrahists equipped with fearlessness and an indomitable will to win Swaraj. This change has been psychological—spiritual, too, if you will. This new conception has revolutionised men's character and made heroes out of common clay.

A GREAT STRATEGIST.

Great strategist that he is, Gandhiji has prepared a coordinated plan for concerted attack both at the front and in the rear. The active Satagrahists are to attack the Salt Monopoly, capture that citadel and thereby save India Rs. 60,000,000 (sixty million or six crores). The non-combatants in the rear are so to conduct themselves that the remaining two citadels will automatically fall into our hands: to wit, the citadel of the drink and drug monopoly and the citadel of foreign cloth.

The salt tax is as good as gone. Its abolition will mean a vindication of the elementary principle of political science that sovereignty resides in the masses. To concede this principle is for the Indo-British Government in for India to win Swaraj not to concede it is for the Government to invite the obloquy of the whole human race. The Salt Law repealed, the people of India will know exactly how to redress other outstanding grievances: This capacity of the people to translate their will into legislation is the fittest preparation for Swaraj: indeed, the content of Swaraj, be its form what it may, is the triumph of popular will.

The abolition of the drink and the drug evil will make the people decent citizens and healthy to post; it will incidentally save India Rs. 250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty millions or twenty five crores). The citadel of the drink and drug evil being captured, it will be interesting to see how the incompetent Finance Ministers of the Indian Government balance their budgets.

The capture of the third citadel, foreign cloth, will save India Rs. 600,000,000 (six hundred millions or sixty crores): it will enable us to reassert our manhood and womanhood. "On the cotton thread hangs Swaraj." In the capture of this citadel as well as the previous one, women are expected to play the leading role.

THE SPRING OF ACTION.

These three citadels captured, Swaraj is in the palm of our hands. The real spring of action in this campaign as well as in previous struggles both in South Africa and in India, is Gandhiji's strong passion to demonstrate the futility of physical force and to vindicate the superiority of soul force over brute force.

"I believe absolutely," says the Mahatma, "that India has a mission for the world." His idealism, therefore, transcends the boundaries of race and country, and seeks to make itself one with the highest hopes of humanity. "My religion," he cries, "has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself."

Such is Mahatma Gandhi! In this great spirit he has lived among the people. As we moved from City to City, from Anmedabad to Nadiad, from Nadiad to Anand, from Anand to Borsad, from Borsad to Jambusar, from Jambusar to Broach, from Broach to Surat, from Surat to Navsari, crowds of thirty and fifty and even hundred thousand people assembled to hear his words. As we paused for the night in a village, or in the open countryside, great throngs came to him as to a holy shrine.

The Mahatma is born not only to win Swaraj but also to vindicate the triumph of Soul Force over brute force. The beginning is made with the blessings of the three hundred and twenty millions of India and indeed, with the blessings of many more hundreds of millions of the world's population whose privilege it has been to know and love the Great Soul.

The "Journey's End" is here; let us commence the new journey.

Success!—that is the only fitting word with which to conclude.

MAHATMA BREAKS THE SALT LAW.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

yagrahis during the days of campaign.

To-day being the beginning of the National Week, Gandhiji and his companions will observe half day's fast by taking only one meal at noon. Bath over the party started to break the salt laws. Besides volunteers taking part in the campaign, there were nearly a thousand visitors, including a number of women. The party included Sjt. Abbas Tyabji and his family Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Congress workers in Surat District.

SMILING LAW BREAKER.

Immediately after bath Gandhiji and his volunteers proceeded to a spot where there was deposit of salt, of course in a very small quantity. Gandhiji was all the time smiling and keeping his companions in a gay mood. Scores of photographers were running after him to snap him, while actively in the art of breaking the salt laws. Exactly at 6-30 the selected spot was reached and Gandhiji began the campaign by taking the first pinch of contraband salt.

He was closely followed by his volunteers who in a few moments removed all the salt available on that spot. Several visitors also joined the volunteers in breaking the law. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" greeted Gandhiji, the moment he made the beginning.

CONTRABAND SALT.

All the salt picked up is stored in the Satyagraha camp and when it accumulated into a fairly large quantity, it will be sold by auction publicly. Gandhiji merely performed the inauguration ceremony of the campaign and then went to his residence to attend to his correspondence. Volunteers have now been allowed to collect salt wherever they can find it. A number of volunteers will engage themselves in heating sea water and preparing salt out of it. Arrangements for which have been made in the camp.

SIGH OF RELIEF.

Crowds of anxious visitors, who must not have had a wink of sleep throughout the night, heaved a sigh of relief when they saw Gandhiji triumphantly returning to the camp, after having publicly broken the law. After reaching his residence Gandhiji gave an interview to the press when he made a statement expressing his views on the situation.

MAHATMA ISSUES STATEMENT.

—:o:—

A Standing Order To Manufacture Salt Wherever Convenient.

DANDI, April 6.

(No policemen appeared on the scene when Mahatma Gandhi and his volunteers broke the salt law. Immediately after breaking the Salt Law Mahatma Gandhi issued the following statement to the press:—

"Now that technical or ceremonial breach of salt law has been committed it is now open for any one who would take the risk of prosecution under the Salt Law to manufacture salt wherever he wishes and wherever it is convenient. My advice is that workers should everywhere manufacture salt and where they know how to prepare clean salt make use of it and instruct villagers likewise, telling villagers at the same time that they run the risk of being prosecuted. In other words, villagers should be fully instructed as to the incidence of the Salt Tax, and the manner of breaking laws and regulations connected with it so as to have the Salt Tax repealed

It should be made absolutely clear to villagers that breach is open and in no way stealthy. This condition being known they may manufacture salt or help themselves to salt manufactured by nature in creeks and pits near seashore, use it for themselves and their cattle and sell it to those who will buy, it being well understood that all such people committing the breach of the salt law are running the risk of prosecution or even without prosecution to be subjected by so-called salt officers to harassment.

This war against the salt tax should be continued during the National Week, that is, upto 13th April. Those who are not engaged in this sacred work should devote themselves to vigorous propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth and the use of Khaddar. They should also endeavour to manufacture as much of Khaddar as possible. As to this and prohibition of liquor I am preparing a message for the women of India who, I am becoming more and more convinced, can make larger contribution than men towards the attainment of independence.—A. P.

POLICE CONFISCATE SALT AT SATYAGRAHA CAMP.

—:o:—

JALALPORE, April 6.

The police confiscated this noon about 30 maunds of salt collected by about 150 volunteers of Bardoli and alalpur taluka at Aat.

The volunteers are again proceeding to collect salt.

Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers have also collected salt at Dandi but as the salt deposits there are not plentiful they brought water from the sea in earthern pots and the water is being heated in order to recover salt from it.—A. P.

RAE BARELI LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BENARES, April 6.

Mr. Mataprasad Misra, President of the Rae Bareli District Congress Committee, and of the Satyagraha Committee, who was in charge of the Rae Bareli Salt Satyagraha campaign has been arrested under section 124 A at Rae Bareli.—A. P.

SALT TAX ABOLITION NOT ENOUGH.

—:o:—

Winning Independence The Goal.

CAMP, DANDI, April 5.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a public meeting here, which was largely attended by people from Jalalpur and other places who came even by walking for 15 miles. He said that he was not sure when he started from Sabarmati that he would be able to reach Dandi even after the march was commenced. He thought that perhaps his party may be allowed to go, but that he may not be allowed to reach this place. The powers of peace and non-violence are world-wide. He had no doubt that there was no power on this earth like peace and non-violence. The fact, therefore, that he was able to reach Dandi shows the force and power of non-violence and truth. If the Government wants congratulations for it for themselves, they may have it. Because he had no doubt that they had ample powers to arrest him.

"Despite this," he continued, "I am unconsciously praising the Government in saying that they had no courage to arrest my non-violent army. They are sensitive to world opinion. There is another question and that is whether the Government will keep quiet tomorrow, when Civil Disobedience is launched on mass scale. Even if they do not keep quiet, then they deserve congratulation for allowing the party to reach here and for keeping patience so far. If the Government keep quiet even after Civil Disobedience is launched on mass scale, all over India, even then, take it from me, the salt tax is gone from the moment we have taken a vow to break salt laws and concentrate on Swaraj. I have no doubt that the salt tax will go away. If the Government ignore mass civil disobedience, take it from me that the Government have decided to repeal the salt tax sooner or later. Because if the Government wants to administer, they cannot ignore Civil Disobedience for a long time.

If I am arrested, I would not be surprised, neither will I be pained. Even if the Government decide to arrest only leaders, even then you should go on ceaselessly with your work, because by now you must know how to get on without leaders, and you must have faith in yourself. If the Government ignore and ridicule us, the result would be that in every household salt would be manufactured and salt laws would be worthless. We shall prepare salt and sell it tomorrow; we shall prepare salt only for the purpose of breaking the salt law, but afterwards all over India, people will prepare salt in their own houses and use it and consequently, there will be no market for salt deposited in Government depots.

Concluding Mahatma said that they had not to be satisfied if the salt tax was gone. Their destruction was not enough. Their aim was to get independence. He would not be satisfied so long as he had not seen independent India, and till that was done, he would not allow the Government to rest in peace. He asked again to pay greater attention to Khaddhar and prohibition.—Free Press.

Civil Disobedience At Aat.

—:o:—

AAT, April 6.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Phiroz Antia, with a dozen armed and unarmed policemen this noon raided the satyagraha Camp at Aat where Bardoli Satyagrahis are camping and took possession of about twenty maunds of salt collected there.

When the Police arrived there, the Satyagrahis, under the captainship of Mr. Kikubhai Desai sat around the salt heap.

Mr. Antia himself lifted Mr. Kikubhai Desai and two others bodily and after panchnama had been made the salt was taken charge of by the police.

In the course of conversation with Mr. Antia Mr. Kikubhai Desai told him that they had even sold some salt.—A. P.

HOW MAHATMA BROKE SALT LAWS.

—:o:—

Policemen And Excise Officers Conspicuous By Absence.

CAMP, DANDI, April 6.

Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagrahi Volunteers broke the Salt Laws exactly at 8.30 this morning, by taking a lump of naturally formed salt which was found deposited in a small pit. Several hundreds of persons witnessed the ceremony, and not a single policeman or Excise Officer was present there at the time of Mahatmaji's starting Salt Satyagraha.—Free Press.

"SHALL CONTINUE MAKING SALT."

—:o:—

Gandhiji Snubs Angry Pressmen.

"Now that you have infringed salt laws and the Government have not interfered with you, what do you intend doing afterwards?" was the question asked by the Free Press representative on the conclusion of Gandhiji's message. In reply Mahatma Gandhi dictated the following message to the representative: "Oh, I shall continue to manufacture illicit salt."

UNHEALTHY PRESS RIVALRY.

A second question was put to Gandhiji by the Free Press representative when another pressman was also found taking down Mahatmaji's exclusive statement to the Free Press representative, which led to exchange of words between the pressmen. Seeing this unhealthy rivalry, Mahatmaji addressing the journalists said: "You must subordinate bread earning to national interest. You must take an interest in gaining independence for India and freeing her from this heavy burden of this infernal tax. You must all take concerted action and co-operate in India's interest."—Free Press.

MANILAL KOTHARI'S PLANS.

—:o:—

To Take Salt Across Viramgaum Barrier.

WADHWAN, April 5.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai has issued following statement to press:

Shriyut Manilal Kothari, Joint Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress committee has selected his field for the Civil Disobedience campaign at the gate of Kathiawar. His plan is to carry Kathiawar salt across the customs frontiers to Viramgaum and sell the same there.

Besides the Kathiawar satyagraha Dal of which he is the Vice-president and Messrs. Fulchand Shah and Benilal Buch, secretaries, he has at his disposal large number of volunteers organised by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. This field of operation will no doubt afford full scope to the youths of Kathiawar for offering effective Satyagraha against the salt act. Suitable camp arrangements have been made both at Wadhwan Camp and Viramgam. Intending volunteers should immediately join him at Wadhwan Camp.—Free Press.

PROF. INDRA CONGRATULATED.

Delhi.—At a mass meeting held last night at Queen's Gardens, resolutions were passed congratulating Prof. Indra on his conviction and denouncing the repressive policy of the Government.—Free Press.

GHATKOPAR WELCOMES MAHARASHTRA SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 4.

The first batch of Maharashtra Satyagrahis, under the leadership of Prof. Rabde, while on the way to Vile Parle, was very cordially received by the staff and workmen of the Swadeshi Match Manufacturing Company, Ghatkopar, at Ghatkopar, on Thursday last at 5 p.m. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Joshi, the manager of the factory, in which Prof. Rabde explained to the workmen the present national movement.

NO TURNING BACK TILL SALT TAX WAS REMOVED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALALPORE, April 6.

Camp Dandi:—Great enthusiasm prevailed this morning when people in large numbers came from nearing and distant towns. Mahatmaji began his prayers early in the morning at 4, in the presence of a large crowd. After taking bath in the sea he put a "langot," instead of a dhotar and returned towards his residence, With his volunteers he picked up salt from a nearing pit amidst loud cries of "Mahatmajiki-jai", "Vande Matram," and "Purna Swaraj ki-jai." Over and above Satyagrahis, other persons who had accompanied Mahatmaji also joined in taking salt from pits.

The number of press photographers also increased this morning.

Mahatmaji at prayers in the morning, said that those who believed in Non-Violence and Truth should join this movement and that they have not to turn back till the Salt Tax was removed. He said if he was arrested Mr. Abbas Tyabji would follow and then Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and he believed Government dared not arrest them.

GANDHIJI CONGRATULATES MALAVIYAJI.

DANDI, April 6.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message of congratulation to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his resignation from the Assembly.—A. P.

Mr. Harisarvottama Rao Heckled.

ASKED TO RESIGN MEMBERSHIP OF LEGISLATURE.

PROSTRATES HIMSELF ON FLOOR AND OFFERS SATYAGRAHA.

MADRAS, April, 6.

Confusion, disturbance and sensation marked the proceedings of a meeting held last evening here in which several prominent members of the Madras Legislative Council, including Messrs. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, J. A. Saldanha, and Harisarvottamarao were advertised to speak on the Salt Act and its effect on the masses.

From the commencement, the audience were restive and the threat of walk-out was held by them in case Mr. Harisarvottama Rao proceeded further with his speech. He was continuously heckled, and shouts of "resign your membership of the Legislature in obedience to the Congress mandate and join the Satyagraha movement" were frequently hurled at him. "We do not want eloquent tongues. Sit down," cried others, when he persisted. On his protesting against this violent behaviour, he was greeted with "Join Rajagopalachi at Trichinopoly.

Continuing his protest he said that he was not afraid to go to jail, but his speech was drowned in confusion and he was not at all allowed to proceed further. Ultimately he descened from the platform and prostrated himself on the floor before the audience saying that he was prepared to be pelted with stones. At this the audience relented and he was allowed to continue his speech.

Swami Venkatachellam Chetty, Mr. Saldanha and others also addressed the meeting on the inequity of the Salt Tax. Mr. S. Ganesan and Mr. Vardachari appealed for the support of Satyagraha campaign.—Free Press.

MORE BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

The following is a further list of Bombay's Iron-sides in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:—

426. Shmt. Chandrikaben Dalpatram Overseer.
427. Kumari Rajul Shah.
428. Sjt. Damoderdas Shamji Baxi.
429. Sjt. Fakhruddin Mahomadali Addil.
430. Sjt. Dattatraya Narayan Nadkarni.
431. Sjt. M. R. Krishna Swamy.
432. Sjt. Moreshwar Govind Mhatre.
433. Sjt. P. Raghavan Nair.
434. Sjt. Dhondo Ramji Vandirkar.
435. Sjt. Gandji Hirji Maruani.
436. Sjt. N. S. Shivarama Krishnan.
437. Sjt. Girindra Balwantrai Trivedi.
438. Sjt. Tatoba Balaji Gaikwad.
439. Sjt. Dhaniram Ramdutt.
440. Sjt. Rughnath Purshottam Joshi.
441. Sjt. Vayunegula Venkata Subbarao.
442. Sjt. Saraskateychandra Hiralal Shah.
443. Sjt. Sahadeo Bhikhaji Jadav.
444. Sjt. Bala Ramkrashna Hankonkar.
445. Sjt. Krishnaji Mahadeo Samant.
446. Sjt. Sudam Yeshwant Jadhav.
447. Sjt. Achyut Yeshvant Samant.
448. Sjt. Ramjee Jaisinh.
449. Sjt. Mohanlal Mahendra.
450. Sjt. Vithal Shantaram Pandit.
451. Sjt. Kanji Lalji Shamani.
452. Sjt. Ishwardas Narotamdas Shah.
453. Sjt. Ramchandra Krashnaji Rumed.
454. Sjt. Subrao Gopal Kemi.
455. Sjt. Ramprasad Hariprasad Desai.
456. Sjt. Govind Vithal Vaze.
457. Sjt. Kubraj Pasi Shivlal Pasi.
458. Sjt. Jivraj Meghji.
459. Sjt. Nanabhai Khandubhai Naik.
460. Sjt. N. J. Ghia.
461. Sjt. Simon Asher Saygoan.
462. Sjt. Rawajee Mawjee Patel.
463. Sjt. Radnaraman Hotilal Gupt.
464. Sjt. Khimjee Pragjee Thakker.
465. Sjt. Trikamlal Harilal Seth.
466. Sjt. Parmanand Morarji Bhatt.
467. Sjt. Rajaram Ramchandra Savant.
468. Sjt. Pandurang Ramchandra Rane (Duttdas.)
469. Sjt. Narayan Rambhau Nanekar.
470. Sjt. Vassanjee Dewjee.
471. Sjt. Manilal Jain Harakchand Jain.
472. Sjt. Jethasingh Tara-singh Bajaj (Shikarpuri.)
473. Sjt. Ramchandra Wamanrao Pathare.
474. Sjt. Vrajlal Amarsi Brahmabhatt.
475. Sjt. Ramdas Madhavdas Bava.
476. Sjt. Ganapaya Pundalik Kumtakar.
477. Sjt. Babubhai Narbheram Mehta.
478 Sjt. Govind Vishnu Pranjape
479. Sjt. Raghunath Ramchandra Chowan.
480. Sjt. Digambar Jagannath Diwadkar.
481. Sjt. Kantilal Bhaichanddas Pattani.
482. Sjt. Kantilal Nandlal Hakani
483. Sjt. Prataprai Ratilal Gandhi
484. Sjt. Bhagwandas Raghavjee Doshi.
485. Sjt. Ratilal Popatlal Shah.
486. Sjt. Shamjee Jeram Sachade
487. Sjt. Manaharlal Hargovandas Acharya.
488. Sjt. Sitaram Laxi Narayanpa Rao.
489. Sjt. Damoder Dhanjee Thakker.
490. Sjt. Prabhakar Ganpatrao Apte.
491. Sjt. Bhaishanker Mahasukhram Jani.
492. Sjt. Hansraj Devraj Shah.
493. Sjt. Nanalal Manekla Shah.
494. Sjt. Shrikant Dinanath Palekar.
495. Sjt. Chimanlal Motiram Lohar.
496. Sjt. Elaiza Aaron Pezarker.
497. Sjt. Fulchand Panachand Shah.
498. Sjt. Ratilal Kalidas Choksy.
499. Sjt. C N.C Raman.
500. Sjt. Pranshanker Jiwan.

MAHARASHTRA BEGINS SATYAGRAHA AT JUHU.

(Continued from page 1.)

coats. The articles were collected in a heap and were lighted after sunset at a public meeting held in Gandhi Chowk, The meeting was largely attended and in the course of the proceedings a large number of caps and other foreign articles were thrown into the fire.

BURNING DOWN BIRTH OF SLAVERY.

In lighting the bonfire Sjt. Shankerrao Dev asked the audience to consider that they were not only burning foreign garments but that they were burning down the garment of slavery. He was glad that they had violated the Salt Laws. So far as the Congressmen were concerned there were no Salt Laws and they should be prepared to manufacture salt for their home use.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, Secretary of the Suburban Congress Committee also addressed the gathering after which the meeting terminated.

Salt Law Broken At Juhu.

—:o:—

(Through the Publicity Bureau, M. C. D. Committee.)

The first batch of Satyagrahis of Maharashtra broke the Salt Law this morning at Vile Parle at 6-15 a.m. The first batch consisted of Acharya Rabade of Tilak Mahavidyalay, R. D. Balvnis, Mashruvala, Narkar and Khambata. They brought 50 buckets of sea-water, some of the water was poured in the specially constructed pans to get dried in the sun while the remaining was heated and salt was made out of it. This contraband salt is ready in the Satyagraha Camp now.

After this at 8 a.m. the National Flag was hoisted by Jamnalal Bajaj. He exhorted the people to continue the struggle. In the evening the morning batch again went out and brought salt in vast quantities from the natural salt deposits from the neighbouring shores. Government has not yet taken any notice of it. In the evening a mass meeting was addressed by Sjts. Deo and Gokuldas Bhat. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, thereafter, lighted the 'bonfire' of a huge pile of foreign cloth. Other batches are ready for Satyagraha.

A DELHI NOTIFICATION.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 6.

The following salt notification has been issued by the Government.:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Indian Salt Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest (1) the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi the powers of Assistant Commissioner under the Act and (2) all Police Officers in Delhi with the powers conferred on Salt Revenue Officers under the Act with effect from the date of this notification.—Free Press.

Carters' Strike.

—:o:—

FURTHER ARRESTS.

OWNERS TO SUBMIT GRIEVANCES.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Representatives of cart owners met the Commissioner of Police this morning and Sir Charles Tegart, with the authority of Government, told them that law and order would be enforced and those who challenged it must take the consequences. Government were prepared to make an enquiry into the grievances of carters, provided law and order were maintained and an undertaking was given by cart owners that law and order would be obeyed. The owners informed the Commissioner that they accepted the conditions on behalf of all concerned and stated that they would prepare a statement of their grievances for submission to Government.

ARRESTED PERSONS BAILED.

Madan Mohan Farman, a member of the City Corporation Council. Swami Vishwanand and others who were arrested last night in connection with cart disturbances were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon and were released on bail of Rs. 500 each. The Public Prosecutor opposed the bail being granted on the ground that those men had delivered exciting speeches as result of which there was rioting and consequent loss of life.—A. P.

Further Arrests.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 5.

In addition to Messrs. Halim and Momin Godbole, Vice-President of the Carters Union, Madan Mohan Burman, Corporation Councillor and Swami Viswanand who have interested themselves in the Carters strike were also arrested last night. Mr. N. C. Chunder, Attorney, saw the Police Commissioner, but the bail was refused.

SEVEN KILLED.

One more injured man died in the hospital as a sequel to the carters strike firing, bringing the number of killed to seven.—Free Press.

A PLEA TO HELP SATYAGRAHI'S FAMILIES.

DELHI, April 6.

Mr. F. H. Ansari, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee in an appeal on the eve of the starting of mass Civil Disobedience calls upon all philanthropic public to render financial assistance to the families of Satyagrahis either openly or privately. He further appeals to Muslims not to dance to the tune of self-seekers and asks them to rise to the occasion.—Free Press.

Paris.—Ex-Shah's remains will be interred at Kerbela after their conveyance to Beirut by ship and whence by motor car across the Trans-Syrian desert.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 6.

Jerusalem.—Five bombs were discovered in a garden in Gethsemane.—Reuter.

INDIA'S BID FOR SWARAJ.

NATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO GANDHIJI'S CALL.

GIVE UP LIQUOR TRADE!

Gandhiji's Appeal To Parsi Community.

(From Our Special Representative)
CAMP VIJJALPUR,
April 4.

How a strong electric current has been set in motion throughout the length and breadth of Gujerat by Gandhiji's hurricane propaganda can be seen by the healthy rivalry which is increasingly demonstrated in the various districts of this province. The spontaneous response which the "trek" has so far evoked has exceeded all expectations.

RIVALRY.

Gandhiji has on several occasions made a confession that the response was beyond his own expectation. The districts through which the eventful march has passed are, as it were, vying with one another to take the palm for national service. Ahmedabad began well. Kaira rose to the full height of its responsibility. Baroach almost sprang a surprise, thanks to the unremitting efforts of that indefatigable worker, Mr. Chandulal Desai. Surat through which the march is proceeding at present, has, indeed, put a crown of victory over the historic campaign for freedom.

WONDERFUL SURAT.

No words of praise are necessary to commend this wonderful district to the administration of the whole country. The reception which this district is giving to Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagrahi army is simply great. There is a keen competition among village officials to resign their offices as expeditiously as possible. Those of them who could not resign when the party was in Surat City, ran down to Dhaman and Navsari with their resignations in their pockets unmindful of the fact that both these places form part of the Baroda territory.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

Satyagraha camps (Chavnis) for enrolling volunteers have been started even in villages and reports so far received from them are very satisfactory. Women resent Mahatmaji's refusal to accept their offer of Satyagraha. They are coming in hundreds with a determination to go to gaol.

IRON DISCIPLINE.

In the midst of all this hustle and bustle of his march Gandhiji is very punctilious about the maintenance of strict discipline among his non-violent soldiers. His is clock-wise regularity in every thing. Everybody must get up at 3 o'clock in the morning. Morning prayers must be said at 4-20. Morning meal has got to be served at 10-30 and evening meal at 5.

NO LUXURIES.

No amount of pre-occupation can possibly after this routine which has now become second nature with the campers. Hitherto his volunteers were allowed to take simple food which consists of merely rice, dal, vegetable and ghee. Sweets and spices have been tabooed from the beginning. But hereafter volunteers will not get even this simple food. I learnt in the camp that Gandhiji has asked them to live on such food like gram, parched rice, and dates. This is perhaps due to his anxiety that the poor vilagers of Dandi should not be put to any inconvenience if he could help it.

GREATER RESPONSE.

With the increased rigidity of this self-imposed sacrifice greater and more spontaneous response is forthcoming from all quarters. When it was reported that there was a scarcity of drinking water in Dandi, three merchants came forward with a donation of Rs. 500 each for making water arrangements. I understand that water will be carried to Dandi from neighbouring villages. Yet another gentleman has come forward with Rs. 300 for making food arrangements for the campers. Lest this natural response should deflect him from the cause of sacrifice, Gandhiji is putting more and more emphasis on discipline at any cost.

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

At Navsari Gandhiji made one of his great speeches of this tour. This place being the residence of orthodox Parsis, he made a religious appeal to this community. He recounted with joy many an occasion when he had received considerable assistance from his Parsi friends. He had no doubt, he said with emphasis, that if he appealed for funds Parsis would drown him in money as they had done in the past.

LIQUOR TRADE.

He was also confident that many Parsis would be coming forth to join the campaign as volunteers and undergo any amount of suffering. All that they would do. But he was not satisfied with that. He wanted from his Parsi friends still greater sacrifices. A number of Parsis were dealing in liquor trade. It was the religious duty of Parsis to give up this trade and save the poor millions from starvation and moral degradation. He was sure that the valiant race like the Parsis would not lag behind in the struggle for freedom of the country which they had made their own.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Mahadeobhai Desai is expected to arrive here this evening. It is now certain that Mahatma Gandhi will prepare his instructions to-morrow and release them the day after.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

S. Das Gupta Leads First Batch Of Satyagrahis.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

In an atmosphere of great solemnity, simplicity and silence, Sjt. Satischandra Das Gupta led the first batch of 25 Satyagrahis to Mahisbathan, 13 miles from Sodepur. The Ashram life night before proceeded as usual but there were pangs at the approaching separation from their leader. Long before morning, the Ashram was astir and at 4 a.m., the national flag was hoisted and the usual prayer held when Kristodas, an associate of Gandhiji addressed a few words to the volunteers about their duties and maintaining strict discipline.

Satish Babu said his only message was to act like disciplined soldier with absolute self-control and prepared to die. After Satish Babu and comrades were offered, "dhan," "durra" and red sandal paste in their foreheads, Satishbabu in quick but steady steps accompanied by 25 chosen Satyagrahis began the march. A selected from Calcutta were present including Mrs. Mohini Devi. The party is timed to reach their destination at 12 noon and break the salt laws to-morrow morning.

At the same hour, a batch of 30 Satyagrahis started from the B. P. C. office after being garlanded by Dr. B. C. Roy and other leaders, left for Contai salt area.

Messages from Mofussil state similar marches began in other places.—Free Press.

WOMAN SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE FORMED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A woman Satyagraha Committee has been formed to organise Civil Disobedience in Bengal. Volunteers are being enrolled.—Free Press.

Contai Astir With Enthusiasm.

CONTAI, April 5.

The whole sub-division of Contai is astir with enthusiasm owing to the preparations for Salt Satyagraha which are going on on elaborate scale. The villagers are evincing a keen interest in the movement. The police in large numbers are in evidence round about the site selected for salt manufacture. It is reported that the villagers are being impressed about the evil consequences likely to follow their joining this movement, and still they have resisted such inducements.—Free Press.

ABHOY ASHRAM VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Dr. S. Banerjee reaches Pisabani.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Dr. Suresh Banerjee arrived at Pisabani with the first batch of Abhoy Ashram Volunteers who were accorded a right royal reception by the local people. The whole town was tastefully decorated in honour of Dr. Banerjee's arrival. Dr. Prafullagho accompanied the party from Midnapore. Both of them had been addressing numerous meetings "en route", and volunteers were also enrolled.—Free Press.

Jawaharlal At Lahore.

LAHORE, April 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru halted at Lahore station this morning, while he was on his way to Gujranwala to attend the Satyagrahi Conference to be held there. He was accorded a rousing welcome at the station platform.

Mr. Abdul Qadir, President of the Punjab Congress Committee, Mr. Zaffar Ali, president-elect of the Satyagraha Conference. Dr. Satyapal and other Congress leaders left by the same train for Gujranwala.—Free Press.

Tamil Nadu Batch.

TRICHINOPOLY, April 5.

The first batch of Volunteers who have been selected to offer Satyagraha in salt campaign in Tamil Nadu will assemble in Trichinopoly on the 12th instant, previous to the starting of their march on the 13th, at 5 in the morning. As far as possible five miles in the morning and lve miles in the evening will be covered every day. Meetings will be held in all places which are reached by the Party in the mornings at 7 and also at 7 in the evening. Afternoons will be devoted to village work, sanitation prohibition and visits to Untouchable quarters.—Free Press.

Satyagraha In Meerut.

MEERUT, April 5.

Meerut has fully prepared itself for launching Satyagraha tomorrow. The first batch of 20 Satyagrahis will commence its march to a village called Launi which is 35 miles from Meerut, for manufacturing salt. It is stated that Mr. Chaudhry Raghubirnarain Singh will lead the Satyagraha camp at Lajpatniwas. Numerous villagers are flocking to Meerut to see that start of the Satyagrahi Volunteers. There is everywsere life in the City and much enthusiasm prevails.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN BROACH.

"Chronicle" Message Censored.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day, we sent you a telegram which has been censored. However, we think it proper to communicate to you the text of the message:

"Broach district starts Salt Satyagraha on receiving orders from headquarters at four centres. Dr. Chandulal Desai leading he first batch. Great enthusiasm is in the district, especially in Jambusar taluka."

Secretary, Congress Committee Dr. Chandulal has called a meeting of the workers of the different Talukas and there he will discuss his final plans for the fight.—

The reply obtained from the Telegraph Office is as follows:—

Manager, Congress Committee,
Seva Ashram, Broach.

Your telegram No. 17 coded of datetd 3-4-1930 to "Hind Praja" and "Bombay Chronicle" has been censored.

From Broach.

Is it not strange that simple message as given above should be censored? You will please pupplish the text of the telegram as well as that of the reply obtained.—Yours, etc.,

NANUBHAI DAVE.
Broach, April 3.

WAKE UP SARSWATS!

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The eyes of the whole of India and almost the whole world, are turned towards the 5th and 6th day of this month, the day on which Revered Mahatmaji reaches Dandi and starts the heaven-bidden task. But it is a painful duty of mine to approach and request the Sarswats. A prominent section of the Sarswats of Bombay are holding a social gathering on the same day, at Borivali, a few miles from Juhu, the centre of civil disobedience for Maharashtra. Sarswat Brahman Samaj and Gaud Sarswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, two prominent literary and social clubs of Sarswats, are the conveners of this gathering. Is this the proper time for feasting and playing? These days should be spent in fasting and praying. Nobody knows the fate of the nation, the very day. Perhaps Mahatmaji will be arrested. Is it not benfitting for the Sarswats to leave off the nice dishes and work a little for the uplift of the nation from the ditches of slavery? Besides he Sarswats are cent. per cent literate and will not be treacherous to the nation. India is waiting for a time for such daily rejoicings when all will rejoice and not a few.—Yours, etc.,

A SARASWAT.

DHOLERA BUSTLING WITH ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Sharda Mandir Girls' Satyagraha.

OFFICIAL COUNTERBLAST.

DHOLERA, April 5.

The number of volunteers daily coming to Dholera from all parts of Kathiawad has beaten all calculations. One more batch of 20 "Ironsides" reached Ranpur yesterday night and is reaching this to-day. All the four batches which were touring Bhal villages on foot have arrived here and are encamping at Banesar Tank.

AMRITLAL SETH HONOURED.

Amritlal Seth formally left taken round the city in a procession with the Volunteers when at several places he was garlanded and was offered cocoanuts. Nearly a thousand people collected near the river bank to receive Amritlal Sheth's parting message with tears of joy. Amritlal Sheth in the course of his remarks said that he was so full of emotions that he could scarcely speak. He has only to repeat Mahatmaji's message asking them all to join the movement for freedom.

MASS MEETINGS.

There were several meetings at Dhandhuka, Dholera, and Ranpur at which impressive speeches were delivered by the leaders. The enthusiasm in Bhal villgaes is so great that even old women are coming forward to enlist themselves as Volunteers. To-day being the day of giving public receptions to the Satyagrahi volunteers, people from the surrounding places are pouring in.

SHARDA MANDIR GIRLS'

ACTIVITIES.

A telegram just to hand from Ahmedabad says that the girls of Sharda Mandir are coming to Dholera and will reach there to-night. Government officials are also, it appears, making their preparations. It is reported that they have collected five motors, a number of horses and camels and armed police to meet the situation.

Satyagraha will be started from to-morrow morning. There is a keen competition as who should form the first batch, as everyone is anxious to be in the first batch.—Free Press.

JOIN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE!

—:o:—

Appeal To States' People.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, on the eve of his departure for Dholera to join the Satyagraha Campaign, has issued the following appeal to the people of Indian States:—

"The people of the Indian States are slaves of slaves. It is their two-fold duty to join this Sacred War of Indian Independence, which aims at the emancipation of the people of India as a whole.

Kathiawar has unique honour in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. People of Kathiawar should prove true to that honour by sending an unending stream of Satyagrahis to Dholera.

RALLY TO NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Prof. Kirpalni's Appeal TO Students.

(Delayed in transmission).

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Professor Kirpalani made a stirring appeal to-night to the students of Allahabad to help in the non-violent battle begun by Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting held under the auspices of the Allahabad Youth League.—Free Press.

Rae Bareilly—Venue Of Satryagraha In U. P.

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

It is understood from certain announcements made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the same meeting that the Satyagraha Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee will consider at its meeting to be held at the Rae Bareilly to-morrow when and where Civil Disobedience should be started in the United Provinces. It appears to be certain, he said, that it will first begin with great force at Rae Bareilly.—Free Press.

Revenue Officers Given Extraordinary Powers.

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

All the Revenue Officers exercising powers under the U. P. Land Revenue Act and are not inferior to the rank of a Tahsildar in the Districts of Agra, Allahabad, Muttra, Raebareilly and Cawnpore have been invested under Sections 30 of the Indian Salt Act with powers of Salt Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Sub Inspector under Section 18 of the said Act.—Free Press.

C. P. SATYAGRAHIS READY.

—:o:—

Civil Disobedience On 8th.

JUBBULPORE, April 4.

The first meeting of the Hindusthani C.P. Council was held today, Seth Govind Dass, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, Babu Ganshiam Singh Gupta, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedhi and Shrijut Keshoba Ramchandra Kandekar were present.

The sitting continued within closed doors for nine hours. It is however understood that Jubbulpore would be made the centre of Satyagraha movement in Hindusthani C.P.

THE DAY.

It is understood that on the morning of the 6th April the Satyagraha volunteers would start from Jubbulpore under the leaddership of Seth Govind Dass and would march up to the mausoleum of Rani Durgavati, 13 miles southeast of Jubbulpore on the borders of Jubbulpore and Mandala Dtstricts.

Every volunteer will walk round the mausoleum and take a vow that in the non-violent war of civil disobedience, he will adhere to strict discipline and will be prepared even to sacrifice his life for the country.

WHO IS THE RANI?

It may be mentioned in this connection that the place of Rani Durgavati in Indian History is no less important than that of Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi. In 1564 when one of Akbar's generals attacked Garhamandla, she faced them with exemplary courage and after the defeat of her army she killed herself in order to save her honour.

LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Provincial War Council has further decided to break the salt laws and picket liquor shops on the 8th April.

The Provincial Political Conference meets at Raipur under the Presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It will consider the question of breaking forest laws and as soon as the Congress President permits civil disobedience will begin. Every district has been called upon to enroll an army of volunteers and begin breaking salt laws as soon as the Provincial war council gives the signal.—Free Press.

C. P. Prepares For The Struggle

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Apr. 3.
(From Our Correspondent).

The various Congress Committees in the Central Provinces and Berar are at present busy in chalking out programmes for carrying out the Civil Disobedience movement of Mahatma Gandhi. Councils of War have been constituted at various centres and various leaders are touring the whole of the province appealing to the people to take the last plunge in the fight for freedom. As Satyagraha against the salt tax is not practicable in our province it is proposed to attack some of the undesirable forest laws.

Volunteers are being enlisted for the "National Army". It is understood that 10 teachers and 40 students of the Tilak Vidyalaya have all entered their names in the national militia. Uptil now it is reported that about 125 volunteers have come forward to offer Satyagraha.

The G.I.P. Railway Strike is still dragging on. It is very unfortunate that owing to the attitude of the authorities the strikers have been obliged to hold out. An appeal under the signatures of Dr. N. B. Khare and others has been issued to the generous public to help the strikers with funds. Inspite of the repeated assurance of the railway authorities that a number of posts have been permanently filled in, almost all the trains are arriving several hours late.

SATYAGRAHIS TO BE ATTACKED WITH WATER HOSES.

—:o:—

Mahatma's Advice To Stick-Fast

MADRAS, April 5.

"Hindu's" special corrspesponddent reports with reference to the report that the Satyagrahis would be attacked with water jetting out powerfully from water-hoses, Gandhiji said if that happened he wanted every one of his followers to stick fast to their positions and not to budge even by an hair's breadth, even if they feared they would meet with death in that attempt. He could conceive of only one case in which they could retreat without loss of honour that was if they received his own command.—Free Press.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bomoay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hart Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 7th to 6. a. m. April 8th 1930.

A subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the publishers will on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hart Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 9 a.m. every Sunday to 9 a.m. every Monday.

"THEORISTS WHO WOULD WRECK THE EMPIRE."

Lord Lytton On "Gandhism."

You have asked me to tell you something about "Gandhism." What does it mean? What is its object? What progress is it making?

By Gandhism, I presume, is meant that section of Indian nationalism which accepts the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, and carries out the policy which he advocates. In this restricted sense the movement is so small as to be almost insignificant: for though most Indians have a respect for Mr. Gandhi's personality, and many share his political aspirations, there are few who regard him as a practical leader and are prepared to follow his advice. There are admirers of Mr. Gandhi in all parties, but no party in India accepts his leadership without reserve. Not even the Congress party—the most extreme and, perhaps, the smallest of all the Indian political groups—accepts his leadership in everything.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

Though Gandhism is expressed in many different ways, it has two essentially characteristic features. The first is non-co-operation with the British, the second is "ahisma", or the doctrine of non-violence in resisting British authority. Let me examine these two fundamental principles of his creed, and see to what action they lead.

Mr. Gandhi's hatred of the British is not racial, but political. He does not dislike Englishmen as Englishmen; he has many English friends, and he admires many of their national characteristics. He admits that he owes his life to the skill of an English surgeon, and the care of English nurses. He is not ungrateful; but he has no use for the British in India, except as guests. He resents their authority, and considers that their influence has been harmful to his country.

In this he differs from another great Indian leader, who once said, "England has made the roads along which India will pass to freedom: God bless England." But Mr. Gandhi is not content to express his own histility to the British and to invite his countrymen to share it. He assumes, erroneously, that it is already shared by them.

The second characteristic feature of Mr. Gandhi's political philosophy is that resistance to evil is unjustifiable, and violence a moral sin. In this belief, for which there is sanction in the Hindu sacred books, as well as in the teaching of Christ, Mr. Gandhi is sincere, but the numbers who share this faith with him are even fewer than those who share his hatred of the British.

Being anxious to see British influence removed from India, and being equally anxious to avoid any element of violence in his resistance to the present Government of that country. Mr. Gandhi is hard put to it to find an effective policy. The problem of how to embarrass the Government without being false to his principles, is one about which he has "thought furiously," one which he has spent laborious days and sleepless nights trying to solve, and he has not found a solution yet.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

He has tried one or two experiments, but they have not been successful. The most important was his policy of non-co-operation. Had his premises been true, the policy he advocated would have been well calculated to demonstrate their truth. But as they were false, it failed. "If the present Government in India," he said, "is without the sanction and support of the people of India, armed insurrection is not required to bring it to an end. Let every Indian passively refuse any co-operation with the Government, let all who hold official posts resign them, let them refrain from attending any Government institution, or utilising any Government Service, and in three months the Government will be at an end."

The statement was true enough. As the overwhelming majority of officials in India are Indians, as no Government Service could be carried on without Indian help, three months would not have been required to realise his prediction, if his premises had been true, and his advice had been followed. But a much shorter time sufficed to prove that his premises were false, and the only result of his policy was to involve in useless sacrifices the few who acted as he directed.

One of the most cruel consequences of the non-co-operation movement was the injury which it inflicted on the young men, who in their patriotic enthusiasm left their colleges at an important stage of their educational career, and found no other institutions to replace them.

The prolongation of the movement, long after its failure as a test of Indian opinion had been demonstrated, led to much violence and bloodshed; and when Mr. Gandhi was finally imprisoned for his share in bringing about these disturbances, the whole movement collapsed.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Undeterred by these experiences, Mr Gandhi is now advocating a programme of what is called civil disobedience which must inevitably lead to more useless sacrifices and to many acts of violence. The victims will again be impressionable youths and poor peasants. It is the irony of fate that Mr. Gandhi, who combines an appeal to racial antipathy with a condemnation of violence, has done more than any man in India to prove the solidarity of Indian support of the British connection, and to bring about violent disturbances in which his own countrymen are the chief sufferers.

If these are consequences of Gandhism, why, it is often asked, is it tolerated by the Government? Tolerance of opinion is the test of the security of a Government. The Government of India is the most tolerant in the world, because it is the most secure, and those who point to the indulgence extended to the critics of Government, as evidence of the weakness or timidity of the administration, fail entirely to understand the situation.

When hostility exceeds the expression of opinion and indulges in the commission of violent or criminal acts, the Government enforces the law, and in maintaining order is assured of the support of the majority of the people. It has done so in the past, and will do so in the future; and because it can count on the loyal support of its police and its troops in the maintenance of order, it can afford to ignore the insults and misrepresentations of its political critics.

PROCEEDING CAUTIOUSLY.

The British people are determined to establish representative institutions in a federated India, if they can do so without weakening the authority of the Central Government and without sacrificing the interests of minority communities. They are equally determined to proceed cautiously, and not to advance to the next stage till they are satisfied of the success of the last.

They will neither be turned aside from pursuing the goal they have set themselves, by disturbers of the peace, whom they are well able to control, nor be hustled into premature action by those who make no secret of their hostility.

They are engaged in building a constitutional edifice, and when they are assured that the foundations and the walls are secure, they will put on the roof. Those who wish to see the progress of the building accelerated, must produce proof of the solidarity of what has been already built, and the surest way of retarding the progress is to demonstrate the unsoundness of the foundations the inadequacy of the walls.—"Ideas."

MR. NATARAJAN SEES MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

More Patels Resign.

April 3.

(Through the Publicity Department, Surat District Congress Committee):—

Thousands of people listened to Gandhiji at Chhaprabhatha and then accompanied the party to Surat.

People from Bombay, Poona and other places visited the Camp at Aswanikumar and then went to Dacca Ovara for the night meeting.

Gandhiji met the millowners of Ahmedabad and had a conversation with them. Mr. Natrajan, ex-Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" also saw Gandhiji.

In the evening four hundred volunteers arrived from Bardoli and went in a procession through the city to attend the meeting.

50 volunteers came on foot from the Mandwi Taluka, a distance of 45 miles to have darshan of Bapuji.

MEMORABLE MEETING.

The night meeting will go down in history as the biggest ever held Mohamedans, Parsis, Europeans: on the banks of the Tapti. Hindus, Mohamedans, Parsis, Europeans; people from all parts of India; had flocked to hear the Liberator of India. The river bank could not hold the sea of humanity and even the millowners had to find their place with the people standing at the far end of the meeting. Tense silence prevailed as Gandhiji spoke and his words were full of intense feeling; his influence was seen on the faces of the people who listened. It was not a man speaking, it was the voice of the Nation's Soul.

During the whole night people kept vigil, lining the streets he was to pass through in the morning.

He began his march at 6 a.m. and passed through the splendidly decorated streets followed by thousands of people.

The National flag was flying over the municipal building and the streets were watered by the Municipality on both these days.

Gandhiji camped at Dindoli and Vanz and addressed meetings as usual.

He camps at Dhaman in the afternoon to-day.

ONE MORE TALATI RESIGNS.

Mr. Premshankar Jivanram, the Talati of Segvaccha, Sithan and Kukni villages in Olpad Taluka has resigned. The following have resigned:—

Bhagvan Rambhai, Gopalbhai Dahyabhai; Chhaganlal Bhagabhai, Naranbbhai Parbhubhai, Chhibabhai Punjabhai, Muljibhai Madhavbhai, Chhotubhai Naranji, Govindji Paragji, Nichhabhai Bhagabhai, Khandubhai Bhimbhai, Lakhmanbhai Bhikhbhai, Naginbhai Parbhubhai, Bhikhabhai Gandabhai, Kasanbhai Ranchhodbhai, Govanbhai Morarji, Bhanabhai Manghubhai.

70 villages are without Patels in Bardoli Taluka.

MEMBER OF DISTRICT BOARD RESIGNS.

Mr. Jinkabhai Dhedia has resigned from the Surat District Local Board.

The following have resigned from the Bulsar Taluka Local Board.

Mr. Janardhan Nanabhai, Mr. Thakurbhai Chhotubhai and Mr. Jinkabhai Dhedia.

PATELS HONOURED.

One of the Patels who have resigned in Bulsar Taluka informs us that Mr. Lad, the very energetic Mamlatdar of Jalapore Taluka who has now been removed to another place held a meeting of Patels some time back where they were given Pan-Supari. Attar was applied to their hands and rose water was sprinkled over them.

The total number of volunteers enrolled at Bardoli is 618.

The total number of volunteers enrolled at Jalalpore is 145.

The total number of volunteers enrolled at Chorasi is 70.

Rangoon.—F. G. Wing, Head Accountant of Dawsons Bank has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate on two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums amounting to Rs. 5,000.—A. P.

Seth Esufali Alibhai Haveliwala, well-known merchant of Surat (aged about 62), died on Tuesday last at Surat, leaving after him a widow, four sons and a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss. He was of a benevolent disposition.

FOR "THE BEST VALUE IN LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION"---!

INSURE WITH

INDIA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL AND PURELY INDIAN COMPANY.

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

ESTD. IN 1896.

A LEADING NATIONAL LIFE OFFICE OF BHARAT-VARSH

WITH A BRILLIANT RECORD OF 33 YEARS' SERVICE.

SPLENDID AND UNSURPASSED

Results of Acturial Valuation

FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31-12-1928.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN
HIGHEST BONUSES DECLARED

VALUATION SURPLUS

OVER RS. 12,30,000.

BONUS FOR THE QUINQUENIUM DECLARED FOR EVERY THOUSAND POLICY.

On Whole Life Policies ... ... Rs. 125.
On Endowment Policies ... ... Rs. 105.

NOTE:—The surplus disclosed is more than DOUBLE the amount disclosed at the PREVIOUS VALUATION!

AN ACHIEVEMENT WITHOUT PARALLEL

No other purely Indian Company has so far shown such excellent results at this age!!

THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE AN ELOQQUENT TESTIMONY TO THE COY.'S

Ever Increasing Popularity and Progress

RALLY ROUND BHARAT

BECAUSE IT OFFERS

All that is best in Life Insurance ---

AT THE RATES OF PREMIUMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
ASSETS EXCEED ... ... Rs. 1 CRORE, 20 LAKHS.
POLICIES IN FORCE OVER Rs. 6 CRORES.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 75 LAKHS.

For Prospectus and Detailed Valuation Report, Apply to:—

MULLICK GIRDHARILAL,
GENERAL MANAGER,
LAHORE.

OR

V. B. BEHERAY, Secretary,
Bombay Branch
COMMISSARIAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AGENTS

THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE AGENCY A SUCCESS ARE INVITED TO JOIN HANDS WITH "BHARAT" EXCELLENT TERMS OFFERED TO RIGHT MEN.

INSURE WITH

Presidency INSURANCE COS.

HEAD OFFICE:
AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination.
Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR

CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL

SCOTCH WHISKY

THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHN CRABBIE & Co.Y LTD DISTILLERS
LEITH.—SCOTLAND.

There's Strength for you in Scott's Porage Oats

For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion & Unicorn To get this Food of a Mighty Race insist on Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTLAND'S BEST

SOLE AGENTS.
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

CHEAPEST SILK HOUSE

Rs. 8/- only will bring you a most durable silk piece for a complete Suit or 2 Coats.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
ALPACA SILK SAREES.
Most durable and decent, best for daily use and a good thing for presentation to relatives.
5 to 8 yds. X44"—Rs. 5/-, 6/-, 8/- and 10/-.
32 BRASS WELL-POLISHED COOKING TOYS
Amusements for Children and a good thing for presentation.
Small Set Rs. 2/8/-, Big Set Rs. 5/-, Silver (Gilt) Rs 5/-
BALKRISHEN SETH & BROS.,
BENARES CITY.

FREE! FREE!!
CALENDAR
for 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE.
Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

MEDICAL SWARAJ FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Bombay Doctors And National Week.

PROTEST AGAINST G. M. C. DECISION.

The pretensions of the General Medical Council of England as the well-wisher of India was thoroughly exposed by many well-known members of the Medical profession on Saturday evening in the Sanitary Institute when a meeting was called to protest against the decision of the G.M.C. withdrawing the recognition of medical degrees of the Indian universities. Sir Nusservanji Choksy presided.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said:

We have assembled in this hall once again in order to record the universal indignation of the medical profession throughout India at the recent decision of the G.M.C. refusing recognition to the Indian University degrees. I believe that the time for argument or expostulation with that body is past. It now remains for us to unequivocally declare that we decline to have anything to do with the Council that has humiliated Indian education over the wide world. Nor woud I ask you to-day to discuss the long and laboured apologia on its behalf that has appeared in the journal of the "British Medical Association" that came to hand last night. Our task is thus narrowed down to recommend to the Government of India certain measures intended to safeguard us against similar affronts in future and to remove certain existing disabilities. Several resolutions will be placed before you for your earnest deliberations. I would appeal to you to discuss them upon their merits without acerbity or intemperate language though none would venture to say that the occasion did not call for strong words. And yet I appeal to your good sense as also to that innate courtesy for which we Indians are so well-known to deal with the subject matter of this resolution with calm dignity and in the sober spirit. Our case should not suffer because of any indiscretion or fault on our part.

ANTI-INDIAN BIAS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh then moved:

That this meeting of the Medical Profession in ombay emphatically condemns the decision of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in refusing to recognise the medical degrees of the Indian Universities based as it is on Anti-Indian bias.

Dr Deshmukh said the matter had gone beyond argument and had reached a disgusting stage. Either they should absolutely keep quiet or indulge in choice language. Indians had a tendency to believe in promises of the English people and be courteous to them. They believed in the plausible excuses of the G. M. C. When the G.M.C. said it was better to improve the English of Indian students they increased the course from five years to seven and a half years. Then they asked the Indian students to handle at least 20 cases of midwifery though English students themselves did not practise it. That too was agreed to. Now on the plea of efficiency they wanted a Commissioner to impose upon India who would be in charge of not only the students but also Indian universities and examinations. That was nothing but anti-Indian bias.

PRITISH JUSTICE NOT WANTED.

Dr. Deshmukh emphasised that Indians did not want British justice but simple justice and not British traditions but medical traditions. The universities in England would not be forced with the decision of the G.M.C. The question was not of education or degrees, but of registration. If the G.M.C. did not register Indian degrees, India would not register English degrees without payment of fees and examinations.

Dr. Abraham Erulkar seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta then moved:

That this meeting urges upon the Government of India the necessity of appointing immediately an Inter-University Medical Board consisting of the Representatives of the Government and of Indian Universities from their Medical Faculties, for determining and supervising medical education, qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.

Dr. Mehta said the Board would appoint Inspectors who were specialists in India. Different universities would be guided by the recommendations of the Board.

Dr. Gadgil seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

WANTED ALL-INDIA COUNCIL.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala then moved: "that this meeting is of opinion that an All-India Medical Council be established by an Act of Legislature, and further suggests to the Government of India that the draft bill for the establishment of the same be circulated for public opinion before its introduction in the Central Legislature.

Dr. Batliwala said at the last conference in Simla between the Ministers of the Provincial Governments and the representatives of the Government of India some of the ministers did not agree with the suggestions for a similar Act.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta pointed out that it was not the mistake of the Ministers but of the Surgeon Generals who misguided the ministers.

Dr. P. T. Patel seconded the proposition and said India should have its own Medical Association and facilities for post-graduate studies.

Dr. S. N. Navalkar supported the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

RETALIATORY MEASURE.

Dr. M. D. Gilder then moved:

"That this meeting requests the Provincial Governments to amend the existing Medical Acts in such a way as to abolish the privileges conferred by certain sections there of upon persons holding medical qualifications registrable under the British Medical Acts."

Dr. Gilder pointed out the flaw in the Act of the Bombay Medical Council which stated that a registered member of the G.M.C. did not require registration in Bombay but a registered practitioner of Bombay required registration and even examinations in England. He submitted that there should be proper reciprocity If G.M.C. did not trust Indian qualifications they too should not trust English qualifications.

Dr. M. Gagrat seconded the proposition and it was carried "nem con."

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji then moved:

That this meeting is of opinion that admission to all the Medical Services of the country should be restricted to Indian Nationals holding Medical qualifications registrable in India and urges upon the Government of India that recruitment to the I.M.S. henceforth should not be by nomination but by a competitive examination to be held in India alone."

Dr. Dadachanji said the National Week should be started by the doctors by launching Medical Swaraj for India. India's services must be nationalised. India's service was called "Indian" but was enjoyed by foreigners.

It was called "Indian" but in the spirit it was non-Indian. The I.M.S. was in fact "Indian Medical Mastery."

Dr. S. P. Kapadia seconding the proposition said in his recent visit to England he noticed that in the School of Tropical Medicines, it was taught that one grain of quinine should be given for malaria. That showed how inefficient those men were who came to India as experts.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ANTI PRIEST-CRAFT PUBLICATIONS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

of the Upanishads prescribes a charm to extirpate sin of doubtful contact with the wife of the Brahman preceptor.

The marriage between prohibited degrees is attested in the legend of Yama and Yami, who were brother and sister. This occurs in the Rig Veda. Another instance is furnished by the 10th mandal (162,5). The Rig Veda also refers in the same mandal or section (61,5-7) to the "wedlock of Prajapati and his daughter," later interpreted in a mythological sense. Atharva Veda, however, is our authority for more frequent incestuous alliances. (vii, 6-7).

A Brahman could marry wives from the three lower castes. A Khshatriya from the two lower ones besides from his own; a Vaishya could marry a Sudra besides a Vaishya. No talk of monogamy so far in the sacred texts. It was in later times that the union with the Sudras was disapproved. But such concubinage is common in the Mahabarata and is looked upon as normal in the Brihatdevata. Remarriage of widows was not disallowed . But it generally meant marriage of the widow with the brother or other nearest kinsman of the deceased and that with the specific object of producing issue. Polygamy is clearly established. Many had ten wives. A king had ordinarily four wives, the Mahishi, Parivrikti, Vavata and Palagali. The Palagali is supposed to be the daughter of the lowest of the court officials.

Polyandry cannot be fully established but its traces are there. Whatever insistence was laid on the chastity of the wife there is no evidence that the husband was expected to be faithful to her. "There is abundant evidence that the standard of ordinary sexual morality was not high."

For proof that there was much illegitimate love and abandonment of the offspring of the unions, we must go to the Rig Veda especially in the case of a protege of Indra.

Two kinds of women appear to be peculiar to the Vedic age,—one whose profession seems to be to procure abortion (Atishkadvari) and the Ragaytri, the fore-runner of the 'Rangila', which is now-a-days generally translated as "gay" but which primarily connoted dedication to sensuality. Women are referred to as proceeding to the 'samana' or rendezvous. Here generally the cultured harlots are meant. What we regard as serious cases of violence to ordinary laws of morality are to be noted in the Rig Veda (162,5). The prohibited loves of father and daughter are recorded in the Atharva Veda (vii, 6-7), "Girls who had lost their natural protectors, father or daughter, were apt to be allowed to live by immorality." But sale of daughters was unknown. Dowries were frequent, especially when the brides were afflicted with physical defects. Marriages by capture are recorded. Vimada carried off Kurumitra's daughter against her father's wish; "but possibly with her own consent." The Jayiminiya Brahman gives instances of maidens given away in gifts for services render-

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF PROPOSALS.

—:o:—

Luxuries Banned And Rationed.

OUTLOOK MORE FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, April 4.

Sydney—The announcement of Governmnt's Tariff proposals has caused wide-spread sensation. It is generally opined that new measures prohibiting importation of certain luxuries ought quickly to adjust unsatisfactory overseas trade position, but meanwhile it will considerably increase unemployment in the distributing trades.—Reuter.

BANNING LUXURIES.

Canberra.—Mr. Scullin replying to Latham, ex-Minister for Industry in the House of Representatives said that Government's present intention was to ration items by proclamation, but alterations might be effected later by taking off some of the lines and putting on others.

Following Mr. Scullin's announcement yesterday, detailed customs proclamation has been issued prohibiting importation of long list of articles including confectionery, eggs, dried fruits (except dates and figs), liquid preserved fruits, cocoanut and peanut, butter, pickles, sauces, chutney, furs, skins and partly or wholly made-up rugs (except floor rugs).

RATIONING.

Following have been rationed to extent of fifty per cent of last years' imports: notable spirits, manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff and locomotives.

Following have been similarly rationed and are liable to fifty per cent supertax. Ale and other beers, porter, cider, spirituous perry, perfumed spirits, bayrum, wines including unfermented grape wine, vermouth, matches and vestas.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Bank has arranged to ship overseas further eightmillions of gold making 24 1/2 millions since 1st July.—Reuter.

LONDON-CAPE TOWN FLIGHT IN 10 DAYS.

—:o:—

Duchess Of Bedford's Another Venture.

LONDON, April 5.

Rugby.—Eary next week, Captain Barnard with Duchess of Bedford as passenger, and Mr. Little as second pilot is due to start on a flight from London to Cape Town and back. A Fokker machine fitted with a British Bristol Jupiter engine in which the Duchess and Captain Barnard last year flew to India and back will be used. It is hoped to reach the Cape in ten days and return to Croydon in further nine days. This would beat all records previously made on this route.—B. O. W.

FEAR OF SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 5.

Melbourne.—Whilst the local motor-car and whiskey traders particularly welcome the new customs regulations ship-owners state that many ships will inevitably cease running to Australia and Australia may be seriously embarrassed to find shipping for her primary produce.—Reuter.

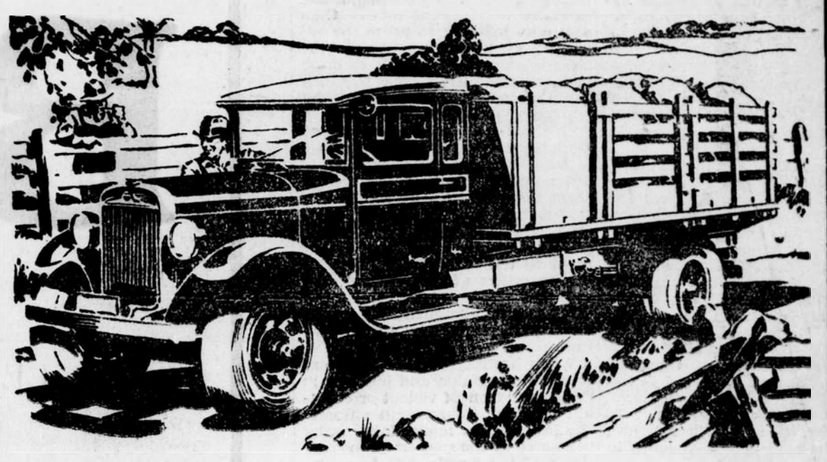
PRINCIPAL FOR ISMAIL COLLEGE.

—:o:—

On the recommendation of a Selection Board, after advertisement the Government of Bombay have appointed Dr. Mohammad Fazlur Rehman, M.A., 1st class honours (Punjab), Ph.D. (Cambridge), as Principal of the new Ismail College, Andheri.

Delhi.—The defence evidence was recorded in the case against Anil, who is being prosecuted for alleged offence of having no ostensible means of livelihood. Mr. Kanhyanal Shastri of Gurkul Indraprastha stated that the accused was a thorough gentleman and had visited Gurukul to study educational system there. Orders have been reserved for April 14th.—Free Press.

PROFITS FOR SALE



Your every business purchase, every business action, is for profit. You buy profit. In terms of hauling work, you can likewise buy profit. You can put a Dodge Truck to work in your business, confident of its profit-earning ability.

Dodge Trucks are weighed in terms of profit by thousands of shrewd buyers every month in the year. They select these workers for their proved dependability, power, speed, safety, good looks and economy—features that mean more work, lower costs, greater profits.

See the Dodge Truck that fits your need. Test it. Then, safely invest your truck money in it—in profits.

DODGE TRUCKS 300

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Branches at:—Lahore, Karachi, Nagpur, Ambala, and Duzdab (East Persia).

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. LTD. BOMBAY.
BRAND.

Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification
AND IS A
RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.
USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY.
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

CONSULT
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
For Radical Cure of
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.
For details with Certs, Send 3 As. Stamps.
Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

FREE! FREE!!
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib D. J. DOSS
Apply:—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and
CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
V. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Dazzling Smiles

Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

S-32-B

PUMPS

AND

PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

The Original and Leading Firm of

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS.

71, Esplanade Road, Opp. The Bombay Club, Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY

19, Old Custom House road, Fort BOMBAY

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE •
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES •
• SLIGHTLY TINTED.
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
OPTICALISTIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rahman St. BOMBAY 3

Eye defects, including Cataract by using Seal's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2 per dram. S. C. SEAL 15/3, Lakshmi butta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

CURE ALL

HYDRAULIC OIL

Guaranteed, Safest and Sures. Remedy to Cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages. Rs. 15/8/- per bottle. Apply to—

CASE AGAINST DR. DESHMUKH.

Dr. K. G. Dhairyawan's Evidence.

"The medical profession gets more kicks than thanks from the public and sometimes has the misfortune to meet very cantankerous patients." This observation of an eminent surgeon was endorsed by a witness in cross-examination at the resumed hearing of the case against Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. Patankar.

The complainant alleged that his wife who was operated upon in the hospital of the first respondent for appendicitis, died a few days after the operation owing to indifference and negligence in the matter of dressing and attendance on the patient by the respondents.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant and Mr J. D. Davar and Mr. C. N Kanuga for the first and second respondents respectively.

Examined by Mr. Godinho, Dr. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyawan prosecution witness said that he was an L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. and had a dispensary at Princess Street. He was a specialist in Ear, Nose and Throat diseases and had been practicing for over 22 years He knew the complainant in this case for over 13 years and was his family physician. He treated the wife of the complainant for breast abscess some years ago, when Dr. Deshmukh had performed an operation on her.

Proceeding, witness stated that he was called to attend on the deceased on November 14, 1929, when she complained of pain above the stomach. Subsequently he diagnosed the disease to be a case of Appendicitis and advised the patient to be removed to Dr. Deshmukh's Hospital. Dr. Deshmukh, the first respondent told him that an operation was necessary and suggested that she might be taken to a Nursing Home. Witness then told Dr. Deshmukh that as he had a hospital it was better to have the operation done there only, and the complainant agreeing to provide nurses, the complainant's wife was accordingly admitted. The operation was done by Dr. Deshmukh himself in the presence of Dr. Patankar and another assistant.

Answering further questions witness said that after the operation, he (witness) ceased to be in charge of the patient but visited her from time to time as a family doctor. There was no talk about the fees till the operation was over and then Dr. Deshmukh consented to receive Rs. 500 for witness' sake though his usual fee was Rs. 1,000 for an operation. In his opinion the operation fees included fees for services after the operation also. There was no separate stipulation for post operation charges. The complainant paid dRs. 200 to Dr. Deshmukh and asked witness to tell the doctor about the reduction of the fee.

Asked whether complainant made any complaint to him about the missing witness said that, complainant was daily saying that Dr. Deshmukh was not dressing the wound himself.

Further when the first respondent was telephoned to come and see the patient, he turned up an hour or so late.

Answering the court witness did not consider the delay of an hour as serious. He did not also pay any serious attention to the complaint made by the complainant that the "irrigation tube" had come off.

On December 7, complainant telephoned him to come and see his wife as she was very bad and as there were no doctors available in the Hospital. Complainant was talking "all sorts of things" and with a view to pacify him witness gave an injection to the patient. As regards the complaint about the dressing of the wound witness did not represent the matter to Dr. Deshmukh because "the latter was the best judge whether the wound should be dressed by him or not."

EMINENT SURGEON'S 'DICTUM'.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness agreed with the opinion of an eminent surgeon that "the medical profession got more kicks than thanks from the public and sometimes had the misfortune to meet very cantankerous patients." As a medical man he thought it a very serious thing to charge a highly qualified doctor as the first respondent with manslaughter through a rash and negligent act.

However, unfortunate the result may be of the operation, witness thought, that Dr. Deshmukh's treatment of patients was very satisfactory. He had nothing to complain about the treatment meted out to the complainant's wife. The respondens could not have done more than they did for the patient.

"UNTRUE STATEMENT."

Further questioned, witness thought that Dr. Patankar was competent enough to dress an ordinary appendicitis wound. He would not expect Dr. Deshmukh himself to dress the patient every time because as a rule dressing was done under instructions from the Operating Surgeon by the assistant surgeons. The statement of the complainant in his information that witness had complained of neglect regarding the replacement of the "irrigation tube" to Dr. Deshmukh was untrue. Recovery of the patient after operation largely depended upon the health and strength of the patient to overcome the exhaustion.

This concluded the examination of the witness. The case was then adjourned to April 14.

TRUTH ABOUT COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

"Neither In Interests Of India Or Britain."

"PRESSURE OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURERS."

LONDON, April 3.

It continues to be the question of interest in British Press as well as in Lancashire circles as to how far Indian Cotton Tariff Bill assists and injures Lancashire.

According to Lancashire Intersts the Cotton Tariff Bill hits Lancashire more than benefits her as result of increase of general duty from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

Expressing Lancashire view Mr. Francis Hurst, who is regarded as an authority on economic affairs declares "there is no reason why Parliament and Government should bow before the prancings of the Protectionist Proconsul as Lord Irwin. Mr. Francis Hurst further maintains that the true explanation of Cotton Tariff proposals are not to be found in the interests of India or of Lancashire but wholly and solely due to the pressure in influential group of Bombay manufacturers and stock exchange speculators.

In contrast to this the "Manchester Guardian" expressed editorially that whatever may be thought of the Government of India's manner of fulfilling their responsibility the masses of Lancashire cannot and must not trust the efficiency of any measure of retaliation to secure to them markets in India and China. The future of Lancashire lies in hard and steady work in internal reorganisation.—Free Press Beam Service.

SHAM OF FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Erulkar's Propaganda In Britain.

LONDON, April 3.

With the termination of the controversy over Cotton Tariff Bill in manner in which it has taken place the situation regarding India may be said to enter, says London Correspondent of Free Press of India, upon a new phase. It would be of interest to the Indian public to know that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London has under the chairmanship of Mr. Erulkar spared no efforts to present the Indian case before the British public as well as proper authorities as the Secretary of State for India.

The first representation of the Chamber drew pointed attention to the strongly worded representation of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, drawing a vivid picture of the industrial trade and economic depression now prevailing in India. Recently as soon the British Press published threats of Sir George Rainy that the Government of India would not proceed with the Tariff Bill unless it was passed in a certain manner and Mr. Jinnah protested only to elicit repetition of the threat the Indian Chamber of Commerce addressed another representation to the Secretary of State reminding him that in replying to their earlier representation as well as in his public assurance in the House of Commons he had led the Indian public to believe that under the Labour regime the full spirit of Fiscal Convention would be fully observed. The Chamber further represented that the Government of India have by their attitude violated not only the principle of Fiscal Convention but also rendered the convention negatory by their practical imposition of Imperial Preference.—Free Press Beam Service.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 31st ultimo is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 177.23.06.

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—In India: Silver coin 108.10.40, Gold coin 32.27.36 Silver bullion 2.85.10 Securities (purchase price):—In India. 33.84.90, in England: 15.24.

MUSLIMS' SPLENDID RESPONSE.

—:o:—

Surat In The Van.

The Surat District Congress Committee sends the following for publication:—

After addressing a huge meeting at Vanz, Mahatmaji and his party proceeded to Navsari. Huge crowds lined the streets and the town was beautifully decorated. The meeting at Navsari was perhaps the largest ever held there and a large number of Parsis and Mahomedans attended.

Vallabhbhai's daughter prepares salt.

Maniben, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai, has made a number of experiments to find out the easiest way of preparing salt. The result of the experiments will be published in to-morrow's issue of the "Bardoli Patrika".

50 MORE PATELS RESIGNED IN ONE DAY.

Messrs. Nagarji Kalidas, Govindji Nagarji, Dullabhai Kalabhai, Kalidas Amaidas, Jogibhai Lalabhai, Ramji Dhulabhai, Hirabhai Limbabhai, Dayalji Kohyabhai, Makanji Dullabhai, Vasanji Desai, Khandubhai Vasanji, Bhagvanji Keshavji, Parbhubhai Dhanabhai, Haribhai Narsinhbhai, Haribhai Vasanji, Zinabhai Khushalbhai, Bhikhabhai Gosaibhai, Chhotubhai, Ranchhodji, Dahyabhai Rambhai, Kuverji Nagarji, Kesurji Haribhai (Police Patel), Gulabhai Nayak (Mulki Patel), Vallabhai Nayak, Chhaganlal Patel, Dullabhai Patel, Ratanji Patel, Dahayabhai Patel, Parbhubhai Patel, Kalyansingh Pamar, Venmali Ambaidas, Keshavbhai Govindji, Dahyabhai Vasanji, Dahyabhai Devabhai, Jairambhai Morarji, Dullabhai Haribhai, Khandubhai Dahyabhai Govindbhai Kalidas, Vanmalidas Amaidas, Keshavbhai Kikabhai, Gumansingh Karsansingh, Jagabhai Gordhanbhai, Bhikhabhai Atmaram, J. D. Desai, Lallubhai Ranchhodji, Bhulabhai Gulabhai, Manibhai Dullabhai, Dullabhai Bhikhabhai, Dullabhai Paragji, Bhikhabhai Kanji, Vallabhai Bhulabhai, Haribhai Paragji, Gulabhai Kuverji.

10 persons have withdrawn their applications for Patelships.

3 Wathias have resigned in Chorasi Taluka.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT PARALYSED.

We have received a large number of reports describing the effects of the resignation of Patels.

Births and deaths remain unrecorded.

Land revenue is not paid.

Reports of meetings are not submitted.

Wathias refuse to obey any other official except the Patel.

Talatis and even Mamlatdars are not getting boarding and lodging when they visit villages.

A representative of the "Times of India" wanted to see a Patel who had resigned in Bulsar Taluka. The Patel refused to talk with him.

MAHATMAJI AND MAHOMEDANS.

One of the features of Mahatmaji's march has been the splendid welcome accorded to him by Mahomedans everywhere. All meetings were attended by Mahomedans and they always gave their blessings Two instances are worth mentioning.

Mr. Ismail Vahid, a passport agent in Navsari, dressed in Khaddar, garlanded Mahatmaji with hand-spun yarn and recited a verse from the Holy Quoran wishing him triumph in his mission.

The Mahomedan villagers of Dabhel sent a purse of Rs. 51 to Mahatmaji. A Mahomedan Patel who met us said that no true Mahomedan will retain his Patelship if Mahatmaji is arrested.

The total number of Volunteers in Bardoli Taluka is 651.

The total number of Volunteers in Jalalpor Taluka is 235.

Civil Disobedience will begin on the 6th instant at Dandi, Matwad, Aat and Bhimrad villages.

338 Volunteers will form the first batch. They are divided in to batches of ten with a leader.

Cause Of Death Of Empress Of Abyssinea.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 4.

Addis Abeba.—Empress Judith of Abyssinia had been of ill-health. She received shock which proved fatal when she heard that her former husband, Ras Gugsaolie, was killed in a battle between his rebel force and Imperial troops led by the Regent and Negus, Ras Tafari, a distant cousin of the Empress. The battle occurred at Zedit and the rebels were decisively defeated. Ras Gugsaolie, while ostensibly making offers of submission to the Negus had planned for a surprise attack with 10,000 men equipped with two guns and ten machine-guns. By adroit manoeuvre the Negus's Minister of War, who commanded the Imperial army of 20,000 with five guns and thirty machine guns, avoided the encircling movement and counter-attacked the rebels and routed them, inflicting on them heavy losses. Imperial troops losses are described as insignificant.—Reuter.

FOR

SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

Consult BYRAM JAMBAVALA

SPECIALIST

With Fresh Experience from the

GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Enjoy

Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency,] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains," writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

THE NEXT ELECTION

Planks For Tory Platform.

SAFEGAURDING AND ECONOMIC UNITY.

LONDON, April 4.

Safeguarding and economic unity of the Empire were proclaimed by the Baldwin at the Primrose League gathering at Albert Hall as planks for the Conservative platform in the next election. He added the Party had never lost protection as its ideal. Quoting as an instance the attitude of Government with regard to Colonial sugar, Mr. Baldwin said Mr. Snowden's view that sugar and preferential duties might go was directly contrary to Conservative opinion. If the Dominions showed that the wanted something in return which could be obtained by taxation of foreign foodstuffs, the Conservatives, when next in office, would submit a treaty for a clear-cut popular referendum. He emphasised that the country would not be asked to vote upon food taxes in the next election. Mr. Baldwin declared that the Party was united on the policy he stated at Hotel Cecil on 4th March.—Reuter.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, April 5.

Market appears easier on heavy realisation and fall off in spot demand. Garside says, despite sales being maintained with production, mill margin is sharply narrowing. Some Dallas (Texas) cables now estimate acreage reduction only 5 per cent while other authorities report about 10 per cent. Farm Board, through Co-operative Societies, is reported to be holding about 3 lacs bales in old crop "futures" and the trade is watching closely Farm Board activities. Price movement hereafter is chiefly dependent on weather reports and we prefer purchases in all weak markets.

TORIES TO PUT PREMIER QUESTIONS.

—:o:—

Demand For Debate?

LONDON, April 5.

The "Daily Mail" says that Conservatives are so perturbed about the continued Anglo-French discussions of the formula to meet French demands arising out of the Naval Conference that they will put a series of searching questions to the Premier on the subject in the Commons on April 7, and if the answers are not reassuring they will probably demand debate, an adverse vote on which "should lead to the Government's resignation."

The "Daily Herald" says that the prospect of the success of Anglo-French negotiations are very slight.

M. Briand telephoned to M. Tardieu at Paris last evening. Both have concluded that the position is "hopeless."—Reuter

CASE AGAINST MR. COCKE.

—:o:—

Shamdasani Applies For Transfer Of Case.

A further application was made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, asking for a postponement of the case in which he had charged Sir Hugh G. Cocke and others under the Indian Companies' Act.

Mr. Shamdasani stated that he had made an application in the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other Court and wanted a postponement till his application was heard in the High Court.

The Magistrate postponed the case to April 12.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand.

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930.

SALT LAWS TO BE BROKEN IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

First Batch To Be Led By Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

KAMALADEVI & AVANTIKABAI AMONGST "SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM."

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, B. P. C. C.)

The first detachment of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the non-violent army of Indian Independence will march out of the Congress House early in the morning at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.), and proceed to Haji Alli Point near the Mahaluxmi Race Course with the avowed intention of breaking the Salt Laws. The detachment will be led by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, and will consist of, besides Sjt. Nariman, Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Sardar T. R. Singh, Sjt. N. D. Solomon, Sjt. M. Sadik S. Ahmed alias Sadik, Sjt. V. N. Patankar, Sjt. Chaturbhai V. Thakkar and Sjt. K. V. Anant Krishnan.

Sjt. Motilal M. Vyas and Sjt. Bhogilal P. Zaveri will be reserves.

A huge procession is arranged to cheer the "Soldiers of Freedom" on their way to Worli. It is essentially that discipline should be maintained at all costs and there should be perfect non-violence even at the greatest provocation. The Satyagraha Committee issues the following instructions for the scrupulous observance by the public:—

March in the procession in an organised, disciplined and orderly manner.

Stop at the place directed by the Satyagraha Committee or the Volunteers under its orders.

Obey implicitly the orders of the Satyagraha Committee or the Volunteers under its command.

Beware of 'agents provocateur'.

Stick to non-violence under all circumstances. If anybody tries to commit or incite people to violence point him out to the nearest Congress Volunteer.

"UNTOUCHABLES" TO JOIN SALT ACT SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Mr. Deorukhkar To Lead.

It is understood that Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, with a band of "untouchables" will join the Salt Act Satyagraha in Bombay—and thus remove the misunderstanding that lurks in the mind of some people that the "Untouchables" are keeping away from the national struggle.

HOW TO HELP THE MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

VILLE PARLE, SATYAGRAHA CAMP, April 6.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Ville Parle Satyagraha has issued the following statement for those who desire to render monetary or such other help to the Bombay Suburban Satyagraha: Inasmuch as the present struggle for Independence is concerned in terms of masses joining and acting voluntarily and on their own resources, no special effort for raising funds is contemplated for the present. Donations in money or material voluntarily offered will however be gratefully accepted.

The public is, therefore, warned against subscribing anything in money or material without satisfying oneself as to the credentials of anyone who may approach them in the name of the Suburban Satyagraha for material help.

The Committee has appopinted Sjt. Bhaidas Dharsi Bhuta as treasurer, to whom all communications in this regard should be addressed and receipts bearing his signature will be passed for everything received.—Free Press.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The following programme has been arranged for to-day (Monday):—

6-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp.—The first batch of Satyagrahi Volunteers led by the President of the B. P. C. C., Mr. K. F. Nariman will march out in a procession to Haji Ali Point near Mahaluxmi Race Course.

8 a.m. (S. T.)—Breaking the Salt Law at Haji Ali Point by the first batch of Satyagrahis and preparation of contraband salt in the park near-by.

2 p.m. (S. T.).—Meeting of Satyagraha Volunteers at Congress House for taking instructions.

6-30 p.m.—Public meeting at

6-30 p.m. (S. T.).—Public meeting at Chowpatty Sands when contraband salt will be exhibited and a hearty send-off will be given to the second batch of Satyagrahis.

BOMBAY'S SATYAGRAHA LEADER.

Mr. Khursed F. Nariman who along with Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley will break salt laws in Bombay to-day.

APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTH.

To Young Men,
My Dear Friends—

I want straight answers from you to a few questions:

Have you thought over this: Is this country to be ours or must it be ever other people's?

Do you believe that without serious effort we can achieve freedom for our country?

If not, who is to undertake the sacrifice?

Do you want to leave the country to itself and take no part in its fortunes? Is this honourable or fair?

How can we break this vicious chain of apathy unless one generation of young men throw themselves into the struggle, venturing all?

Is not adventure the peculiar privilege and duty of youth?

What is the good of this education that deadens your mind to the aspirations of freedom and makes you anxious about only one thing, your own bread-problem? or your own private ambitions? Think for yourself and get out of the rut.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

CALCUTTA BREAKS SALT LAWS.

—:o:—

No Govt. Interference.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Punctually at 8-24 a.m. in brilliant sunshine and an atmospere of solemnity, Sjt. Satischandra Dasgupta with a band of 34 Satyagrahi volunteers broke salt Law at Manisbatnan, 10 miles from Calcutta on the bank of the salt Lake with picturesque surrounds. The Party marched off from Mahisbathan base early this morning at 7 to the lagoon about 1½ miles away and started preparations for the manufactures of salt in a thatched shed. Earth scraped from the beach was mixed with water and the filtered water was boiled over fine. The salt so prepared will be sold publicly in small quantities at meetings in Calcutta.

The second batch of Satyagrahis from Sodepur reached Manismathan at 9-30 a.m. and another batch of 50 Congress Satyagrahis from Barnagore reached the place at 10 a.m. singing National songs, and this batch propose breaking law and returning to Barnagore the same evening.

PERFECT DISCIPLINE.

Perfect discipline marked all the arrangements. A small number of Policemen arrived at the place this morning under two Officers, but kept themselves far away from the place of preparation of salt, and withdrew at 9 under the orders of the District Magistrate who visited the place. A. C.I.D. officer from Simla visited the place.

The operations of salt making will be continued till 11-30 a.m. and after rest will be resumed in the evening. The operations will be repeated from day to day by an increasing number of Volunteers as fresh batches are added daily.

UNTIL ARRESTED.

Mr. Satis Das-Gupta, the leader of the Satyagrahi Volunteers interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India on the spot said that they had resolved to continue preparations until they were arrested or starved on the spot. An aeroplane hovered over the place in the morning.

The "Amritbazar Patrika" understand from reliable sources that the intention of the Local Government regarding Satfagraha movement is "watch and see." Similar instructions were, it is understood, issued to Mofussil Districts, excepting those Districts which are situated on the seacoast, like Noakhali, Chittagong, and Barisal, where the District Officers were given certain discretionary powers to deal with any situation.—F. P.

SATYAGRAHA OFFERED.

—:o:—

By Enthusiastic Delhi.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this morning at Queen's Garden, when after the flag hoisting ceremony, the first batch of Satyagrahi Volunteers under the command of Mr. Mohammad Idris set out on foot to Shahadara, five miles from Delhi to break Salt Laws.

The windows and balconies of houses on both sides of the streets through which they passed were filled with spectators who showered flowers on them.

The second batch of Satyagrahis under the leadership of Mr. Chamanlal starts this evening. There will be a procession at 3 p.m. and a mass meeting at 6 p.m. when Pandit Malaviya will speak.—F. P.

Bangalore.—A Mysore message says that fifteen Hindus have been convicted and senteneed to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate of Closepet on charge of rioting during the ast Channapatna communal disturbances. All have been enlarged on bail pending appeal.—A. P.

Bangalore.—After a full-dress debate the Mysore University Senate negatived by 31 votes against 19 the recommendation for reduction of the existing scale of examination and tuition fees made "with a view to give an added impetus to higher education in the State."—A. P.

G. I. P. Strikers Fired At

SEQUEL TO OFFERING SATYAGRAHA ON RY. LINES.

Five Persons Injured.

RUIKAR & KANDALKAR ARRESTED.

KURLA, April 6.

It is reported that the G. I. P. Railway strikers, while offering Satyagraha on Railway lines at Kurla, were fired at by Police wounding about five, one seriously. It is further reported that the Police had fired in all about eight shots.

Further details are lacking.—Free Press.

PATHANS PELT SATYAGRAHIS WITH STONES AT THANA.

—:o:—

Four Persons Seriously Injured.

BOMBAY, April 6.

G. I. P. Railway strikers who had been considerably agitated as a result of firing on Friday night, had declared their resolve to start Satyagraha on Railway lines from to-day instead of from 10th instant as previously announced. It is reported that this morning at 7 a.m. a batch of 20 Railway workers reached Thana Railway station with a view to practise Satyagraha when a large number of Pathans alleged to be employed by the Railway Administration pelted the Satyagrahis with stones and seriously injured four of them, while dispersing that small band. Great excitement prevails in Labour ranks.—Free Press.

MR. KHANDALKAR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Exhortation To Offer Satyagraha On Ry. Lines.

BOMBAY, April 6.

Mr. Khandalkar, president of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (otherwise known as Red Flag Union of Mill-workers), it is reported, addressed a crowded meeting of Railway strikers when he exhorted them to practice Satyagraha on Railway lines with a view to secure redress of their grievances. The police arrested him on the spot. Details are not known as to the section under which he has been arrested.—Free Press.

MR. RUIKER AND COLLEAGUES ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Refuse To Offer Bail Or Put Up Defence.

KALYAN, April 6.

It is understood that orders were served on Mr. Ruiker, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union as also his colleagues, Babu Kanyan and Dr. Govande and all the three were arrested in that connection. All the three arrested persons refused either to offer bail or to defend themselves. Orders were served and the arrests took place at Kalyan last night.

STRIKERS & POLICE FIGHT.

—:o:—

Many Persons Injured.

The G. I. P. Railway strikers inaugurated "Satyagraha" on Sunday and seated themselves on the railway lines at several places between Kurla and Kalyan obstructing train traffic.

The railway authorities were put in a very embarrasing position and it looked as if the trains would arrive late at Bori Bunder, if they arrived therein at all. Eventually the authorities sought police intervention with view to remove the strikers from the railway lines.

FORCE USED.

The police used force and at Kurla resorted to firing to disperse the strikers. There were a number of clashes between the police and strikers which culminated in injuries to five strikers and five policemen. The police arrested 24 strikers for alleged disorderly behaviour.

LEADERS ARRESTED

On Saturday night the police arrested Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymens' Union for disobeying the Magisterial order and addressing a public meeting at Kalyan. On a similar charge Mr. Kandalkar of the Girni Kamgar Union was arrested on Sunday morning for addressing a meeting at Kurla. Strike leaders strongly condemn the "gagging order" and mean to disobey the order of the Magistrate and court imprisonment.

POLICE FIRE.

Several hundred strikers squatted themselves on the railway lines at Kurla early in the morning. They were ordered to disperse by the police and the District Magistrate, who arrived on the scene. On their refusing to budge the police charged on them and later resorted to firing. Fortunately no one was injured and the strikers dispersed.

Panic-stricken, the strikers dispersed in the direction of Sion station and there it is alleged stoned a passing passenger train. The police had to make a charge on the stone-throwers and disperse them.

CLASH AT PARSIK.

Parsik, a station two miles from Kurla was also the scene of a clash between Police and strikers. In the disturbance several policemen were injured.

The days' casualties are 5 policemen injured, 5 strikers injured and 24 strikers arrested for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Ruikar was placed before the Kalyan Magistrate, Mr. Bhatt. Mr. Ruikar refused to make any defence saying that his arrest was illegal because he was to address a meeting on the Trade Disputes Act. His case kept adjourned till Wednesday.

MR. KANDALKAR SENTENCED.

Mr. Kandalkar was placed before the Magistrate at Bandra, Mr. Kadeo, and was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

WORKERS' SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress, a procession of all the workers of Bombay will start from Poibavdi to-day (Monday), the 7th, at 5 p.m., in order to demonstrate the solidarity of the working-class in support of the G. I. P. strike and to protest against the firing on the strikers and the arrest of several Union workers. All workers, employed and unemployed, are requested to participate in the demonstration and all Trade Unions and other workers' organisations are requested to co-operate in making it a success.

STOP PRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALALPUR, April 6.

Information reached here that as there were about 30 maunds of salt which Att party had collected has been confiscated by police headed by Mr. Antia. Volunteers did not easily part with the salt. The captain of the party and volunteers sat on the heap of salt and Mr. Antia had to lift two of them bodily and after that the police took possession of the salt and took it away in a car. Mahatmaji advised not to store salt in none place but distribute it in all houses. Following this advice the Volunteers collected some more salt and distributed it in the village. From enquiries it was found that 30 maunds salt was collected in three hours in the morning.

Mr. Abbas Tayabji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Att from Dandi.

CHARKA FLAG HOISTED IN JAPAN.

—:o:—

TOKYO, March 13.

Wednesday, March 12th, was set apart by the Indian Nationalists living in Japan as a day heralding a new era in the history of their beloved country. Despite the great distance separating them from home they staged a fitting demonstration at Kamakura, a sea resort and one of the historically famous places of Japan (about one hour's ride from Tokyo) in keeping with the march of civil disobedience of volunteers in India on that memorable day.

At 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a group of Indian residents including the well-known leader Mr. Rash Behari Bose, hoisted the Indian Nationalist flag at the junction of Inamuragasaki, Kamakura, with a solemn ceremony and with an avowal to keep it flying until a decisive victory for the Nationalist cause under the intrepid leadership of Mahatma Gandhi is won.

Under the flying flag the Indian Nationalists gathered in a circle and in silence, bespeaking of their loyal allegiance to the movement now gathering momentum in their homelands, proposed a toast to the success of the cause as well as to their comrades.

The site was chosen in remembrance of the fact that about years ago one Japanese leader unified Japan and of the fact that a similar demonstration was staged by the well-known Chinese leader Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his followers here about twenty years ago. "The flag you see yonder", Mr. Rash Behari Bose declared, "will remain there as out pledge to the independence movement at home." Many Japanese leaders sympathising with the Indian independence movement were also present on the occasion.—Free Press.

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 6.

The sixth April was celebrated here in a befitting manner. A huge procession with Swaraj flags and singing of National songs went round the principal streets of George Town. The procession was led by Mr. Nageswar Rao. In the evening a public meeting will be held at the beach, when prominent leaders will address the gathering.—Free Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Jaffarali, President-elect of the Satyagraha Conference, arrived at Gujranwalla by the Calcutta Mail and they were given a great reception at the station.—Free Press.

DELHI, April 5.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Prime Minister of Nepal the honorary rank of Major General in the British Army and honorary Colonel of the 4th Prince of Wale's Own Gurkha Rifles.—A. P.

"UNTOUCHABLE" VISITORS TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Champions Of Foreign Rule!

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPORE, April 6.

There has been some sensation in the camp since the arrival here of two untouchable leaders from Poona on a mad mission of preventing Gandhiji from starting the Civil Disobedience campaign. Subedar Ghatge and Mr. Patade who style themselves as the representatives of the untouchables.

Yesterday they had an audience with Mahatmaji who as everybody knows is accessible to one and all, from the prince to the pauper. Gandhiji asked these self styled leaders of the "untouchables" what their real grievances were and what we could no either to remove or lessen them. Mr. Ghatge, who is the older of the two wanted Gandhiji to remove untouchability completely before striving for political freedom. The quarrel of these people with Gandhiji is that he has not launched a campaign of civil disobedience against untouchablity. These people regard the caste system as the root cause of "untouchability" and their allegation against Gandhiji is that he is a believer in that system.

Mr. Patade bluntly told Gandhiji that foreign rule was essential in India so long as the caste system existed. Gandhiji is reported to have told these men that he has been doing his humble best in respect of the removal of untouchability. He felt that this curse could not be rooted out completely so long as there was foreign rule in the country. He expressed a hope that in their own interests even the "untouchables" ought to join the campaign of civil disobedience thereby doing an active service towards the establishment of Swaraj in India.

TEMPLE ENTRY

—:o:—

Plans For To-day.

The "Untouchables" of Bombay will make an attempt to enter Zaoba's Ram Mandir, Atmarambuwa's Ram Mandir and other temples to-day (Monday), to take Darshan. Afterwards they will visit Madhav Bagh, Bhuleshwar, Mumbadevi and Round Temple.

****

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.